

**OPTICAL PICKUP DEVICE, OPTICAL INFORMATION RECORDING AND
REPRODUCING APPARATUS, EXPANDER LENS, COUPLING LENS AND
CHROMATIC ABERRATION CORRECTING OPTICAL ELEMENT**

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an optical pickup device, an optical information recording and reproducing apparatus, an expander lens, a coupling lens and a chromatic aberration correcting optical element.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

In recent years, it is possible for DVD (digital versatile disc) spreading promptly as an optical recording medium for image information to record information of 4.7 GB per one surface by using a red semiconductor laser with wavelength of 650 nm and an objective lens with numerical aperture (NA) of 0.6. However, there is a strong demand for

higher density and greater capacity, for conducting recording/reproducing of higher density information at higher transfer rate. To attain higher density and greater capacity of the optical disc, it is possible to reduce a diameter of a spot obtained through light-converging by an objective lens, as is known widely, and for that purpose, it is necessary to make a wavelength of a light source to be shorter, and to make a numerical aperture of an objective lens to be higher.

With respect to a shorter wavelength of a laser light source, there have been put to practical use a violet semiconductor laser with wavelength 405 nm and a violet SHG laser, and a combination of the violet laser light source and an objective lens with NA 0.6 makes it possible to record information of about 15 GB per one surface (hereinafter, an optical disc employing a violet laser light source is called a "high density optical disc" as a general term, in the present specification).

With respect to higher NA of an objective lens, there has been proposed a standard of an optical disc for conducting recording/reproducing of information by converging a light flux emitted from a violet laser with an objective lens with NA of 0.85, and an optical disc of this standard

makes it possible to record information of about 23 GB per one surface, for an optical disc whose diameter is 12 cm.

For the proper recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc, it is necessary to prevent deterioration of light-converging function caused by instantaneous wavelength changes of a laser light source that is called mode hopping, by providing a means to correct longitudinal chromatic aberration. The reason for the foregoing is that a focus error is generated to be large by even a slight change of wavelength, because wavelength dispersion of lens material in the violet area becomes extremely great. As an optical item for correcting longitudinal chromatic aberration which is suitable for cost reduction, weight reduction and downsizing, there is available a diffracting lens wherein a diffractive structure is formed on the surface of a refracting lens.

Only ability to conduct proper recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc is not a sufficient value of an optical disc player product. When considering the present actual where DVD and CD (compact disc) on which various pieces of information are recorded are sold, only ability to conduct recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc is not sufficient, and another

ability to conduct proper recording/reproducing of information equally for DVD and CD owned by a user, for example, enhances a commercial value of an optical disc player for a high density optical disc. From the background of this kind, it is desired that an optical pickup device housed in an optical disc player for high density optical disc has power to conduct proper recording/reproducing of information while maintaining interchangeability for any of high density optical disc, DVD and CD.

As a method to conduct proper recording/reproducing of information while maintaining interchangeability for any of high density optical disc, DVD and CD, there is considered a method to switch optical parts for high density optical disc and optical parts for DVD and CD selectively, depending on recording density of the optical disc for recording/reproducing of information. However, this method is disadvantageous for downsizing, and the cost thereof is increased.

Therefore, for simplifying the structure of the optical pickup device and thereby for reducing the cost, it is preferable to standardize optical parts for high density optical disc and optical parts for DVD and CD to reduce the number of parts constituting the optical pickup device as far

as possible, even in the optical pickup device having interchangeability.

Therefore, when arranging a diffracting lens for correcting longitudinal chromatic aberration in the violet area in the optical pickup device having interchangeability, arranging the diffracting lens in the optical path where a light flux emitted from a violet laser light source for high density optical disc and a light flux emitted from a laser light source for DVD and CD pass, rather than arranging the diffracting lens in the optical path where a light flux emitted from a violet laser light source for high density optical disc only passes, makes the structure of the optical pickup device to be simple, thus, it is possible to attain downsizing and cost reduction, because the number of parts can be reduced.

TOKKAI No. 2001-60336, for example, discloses an example of the optical pickup device which can conduct recording/reproducing of information properly for high density optical disc by correcting chromatic aberration in the violet area by arranging the diffracting lens in the optical path where a light flux emitted from a violet laser light source for high density optical disc and a light flux emitted from a laser light source for DVD and CD pass.

However, in the drawings and description in the aforesaid Patent Application, there is no disclosure about how to correct spherical aberration in the case of conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc. Spherical aberration generated in the optical pickup device grows greater in proportion to the fourth power of NA of an objective lens and to a reciprocal number of a wavelength. Therefore, for proper recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc, it is necessary to conduct correction of spherical aberration caused by errors of protective layer thickness of high density optical disc, focus jump between recording surfaces of a two-layer disc and by errors of a wavelength of a violet laser light source, by providing a means for correcting spherical aberration, in addition to the correction of the aforesaid longitudinal chromatic aberration. Namely, in the optical pickup device described in the aforementioned Patent Application, there is sometimes an occasion where recording/reproducing of information cannot be conducted properly for at least a high density optical disc among the high density optical disc, DVD and CD.

SUMMARY

An object of the invention is to provide an optical pickup device, an optical information recording and reproducing apparatus, an expander lens, a coupling lens and a chromatic aberration correcting optical element which can conduct recording/reproducing of information properly while maintaining interchangeability for a plurality of optical discs such as a high density optical disc, DVD and CD each requiring a different wavelength of laser light source, and are suitable for downsizing, weight reduction and cost reduction.

The object stated above can be attained by the following structures.

The invention is represented by an optical pickup device having therein a first light source that emits a first light flux having first wavelength λ_1 that is not more than 450 nm; a second light source that emits a second light flux having second wavelength λ_2 that is longer than a length which is 1.3 times the first wavelength λ_1 and an object lens unit that converges the first light flux emitted from the first light source on an information recording surface of the first optical disc, and converges the second light flux

emitted from the second light source on an information recording surface of the second optical disc having recording density which is different from that of the first optical disc. Further, the optical pickup device has, in the optical path common for the first light flux and the second light flux, a chromatic aberration correcting optical element that has a diffracting surface whereon a diffractive structure composed of plural ring-shaped zones divided by microscopic steps is formed, on at least one optical surface. Further, a depth of the step in the optical axis direction is designed so that diffraction order n_2 of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when the second light flux enters may be lower than that n_1 of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when the first light flux enters the diffractive structure.

As stated above, since the spherical aberration correcting optical unit is arranged in the common optical path where both of the first light flux with the first wavelength λ_1 that is 450 nm or less and the second light flux with the second wavelength λ_2 pass through, the aforementioned spherical aberration correction can be

conducted not only for recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc by also for recording/reproducing of information for an optical disc having lower recording density such as DVD and CD. Due to this, recording/reproducing characteristics for optical discs with lower recording density are improved, thus, reliability as an optical pickup device is improved.

Further, with respect to the diffracting surface formed on the chromatic aberration correcting optical element, a depth of the step of the ring-shaped zone thereof in the optical axis direction is designed so that a diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when the second light flux enters may be lower than that of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when the first light flux enters. Due to this, even when a wavelength ratio of light sources is greater than 1.3, sufficient diffraction efficiency can be obtained in a wavelength area for each light source, and therefore, the chromatic aberration correcting optical element of this kind can be arranged in the optical path where both of the first light flux and the second light flux with the second wavelength λ_2 pass through, which makes it

possible to obtain an optical pickup device suitable for downsizing, weight reduction and cost reduction.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a plan view for primary portions showing the structure of an optical pickup device.

Fig. 2 is a plan view for primary portions showing the structure of an optical pickup device.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of an objective lens unit.

Fig. 4 is a plan view for primary portions showing the structure of an optical pickup device.

Fig. 5 is a plan view for primary portions showing the structure of an optical pickup device.

Fig. 6 is a plan view for primary portions showing the structure of an optical pickup device.

Fig. 7 is an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc.

Fig. 8 is an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD.

Fig. 9 is an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD.

Fig. 10 is a graph showing chromatic aberration correcting effects of an objective lens in a violet area.

Fig. 11 is a graph showing results of correction of spherical aberration caused in an objective lens by temperature changes. correcting effects of an objective lens in a violet area.

Fig. 12 is an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for the first high density optical disc.

Fig. 13 is an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for the second high density optical disc.

Fig. 14 is an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD.

Fig. 15 is an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD.

Fig. 16 is a graph showing chromatic aberration correcting effects of the first objective lens in a violet area.

Fig. 17 is a graph showing chromatic aberration correcting effects of the second objective lens in a violet area.

Fig. 18 is a graph showing results of correction of spherical aberration caused by changes in protective layer thickness of the first high density optical disc.

Fig. 19 is an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc and DVD.

Fig. 20 is a graph showing chromatic aberration correcting effects of the first objective lens in a violet area.

Fig. 21 is a graph showing temperature characteristics.

Fig. 22 is an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc and DVD.

Fig. 23 is a graph showing chromatic aberration correcting effects of the objective lens in a violet area.

Fig. 24 is a plan view for primary portions showing the structure of an optical pickup device.

Fig. 25 is a plan view for primary portions showing the structure of an optical pickup device.

Fig. 26 is an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc and DVD.

Fig. 27 is an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD.

Fig. 28 is a graph showing chromatic aberration correcting effects of the objective lens in a violet area.

Fig. 29 is a diagram of an enlarged sectional view in the optical axis direction of an example of a diffractive structure.

Fig. 30 is a diagram showing results of calculation wherein the axis of abscissas represents step amount dB in the optical axis direction, and the axis of ordinates represents changes in diffraction efficiency of a diffractive structure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable for the aforesaid spherical aberration correcting optical unit that an angle of inclination of a marginal ray of light of a light flux entering the objective lens unit is changed by changing and adjusting a distance between at least one lens group among lens groups constituting the spherical aberration correcting optical unit and the objective lens unit stated above.

Owing to the structure mentioned above, it is possible to change an angle of inclination (an angle formed by a marginal ray of light and an optical axis) of a marginal ray of light of a light flux entering the objective lens unit by changing and adjusting a distance between at least one lens group among lens groups constituting the spherical aberration correcting optical unit and the objective lens unit stated above. This means that spherical aberration changes of a spot on an information recording surface of an optical disc can be corrected, with a spherical aberration correcting optical unit, by changing magnification of the objective lens unit, corresponding to adjustment of magnification of the objective lens unit and corresponding to an amount of changes of spherical aberration of a spot on an information recording surface of a high density optical disc. Due to this, it is possible for the spot formed on an information recording surface of an optical disc to maintain the state where spherical aberration is constantly corrected, which makes it possible to obtain excellent recording/reproducing characteristics for a high density optical disc.

Incidentally, in the present specification, the high density optical disc is a general term for optical discs employing a violet laser light source as a light source for

recording/reproducing of information, as stated above, DVD is a general term for optical discs in DVD series such as DVD-ROM, DVD-Video, DVD-Audio, DVD-RAM, DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD+R, and DVD+RW, and CD is a general term for optical discs in CD series such as CD-ROM, CD-Audio, CD-Video, CD-R and CD-RW, to which, however, the invention is not limited.

The chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention has, on at least one optical surface thereof, a diffracting surface on which a diffractive structure composed of plural ring-shaped zones divided by microscopic steps is formed. Owing to the diffractive structure, a function to correct at least longitudinal chromatic aberration is provided, and deterioration of light-converging power caused by an instantaneous wavelength change that is called mode hopping can be prevented.

The spherical aberration correcting optical unit used in the invention has a function to correct at least one type of spherical aberration. Further, a driving device such as an actuator that drives optical members also is assumed to be included in the spherical aberration correcting optical unit.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, though it is preferable that the chromatic aberration correcting optical element is arranged between the first and second

light fluxes and the objective lens unit, the objective lens unit may also have the chromatic aberration correcting optical element.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, the structure wherein the spherical aberration correcting optical unit has the chromatic aberration correcting optical element also is one of the preferable structures.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that the optical pickup device further has a coupling lens that converts an angle of divergence of a light flux emitted from at least the first light source and leads it to the objective lens unit, and the spherical aberration correcting optical unit is an expander lens that is arranged in the optical path between the coupling lens and the objective lens unit, and is composed of a positive lens group and a negative lens group.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, the structure wherein the spherical aberration correcting optical unit is a coupling lens that converts an angle of divergence of each light flux emitted from each of two types of light sources and leads it to the objective lens unit is also a preferable structure.

By incorporating a spherical aberration correcting optical unit and a chromatic aberration correcting optical unit to be the same optical unit as stated above, it is possible to reduce the number of optical parts, and to further attain downsizing, weight reduction and cost reduction.

As an example of incorporating a spherical aberration correcting optical unit and a chromatic aberration correcting optical unit to be the same optical unit, there is an expander lens composed of the positive lens group and negative lens group wherein at least one lens group among constituent lens groups is made to be movable in the optical axis direction, and further, either optical surface is made to be a diffracting surface on which a depth of the ring-shaped zonal step is designed as stated above.

Incidentally, the expander lens mentioned here includes also a minimizing system for emitting after minimizing a diameter of a entering light flux in addition to an enlarging system for emitting after enlarging a diameter of a entering light flux.

As another example of incorporating a spherical aberration correcting optical unit and a chromatic aberration correcting optical unit to be the same optical unit, there is

a coupling lens wherein at least one lens group among constituent lens groups is made to be movable in the optical axis direction, and further, either optical surface is made to be a diffracting surface on which a depth of the ring-shaped zonal step is designed as stated above. When the function as the spherical aberration correcting optical unit and as the chromatic aberration correcting optical element is given to the coupling lens that converts a divergent light flux emitted from the laser light source and leads it to the objective lens unit, the number of optical parts can be reduced greatly, which is extremely effective for downsizing, weight reduction and cost reduction.

Incidentally, the coupling lens mentioned here is assumed to include a collimator lens that converts a divergent light flux emitted from a laser light source into a parallel light flux substantially.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that the spherical aberration correcting optical unit has a structure wherein electrodes and liquid crystal molecule layers are laminated alternately, and refractive index distribution of the liquid crystal molecule layers can be changed by impressing prescribed voltage on the electrodes.

In the aforesaid structure, a liquid crystal element is utilized as a spherical aberration correcting optical unit. When voltage is impressed on electrodes arranged to interpose the liquid crystal molecule layer, refractive index distribution is generated in the liquid crystal molecule layer. As stated above, on the wavefront which has been transmitted through the liquid crystal molecule layer in which refractive index distribution is formed, there is added spherical aberration. In this case, the refractive index distribution in the liquid crystal molecule layer is regulated so that spherical aberration having a sign that is opposite to the sign of the spherical aberration of the spot on an information recording surface of the high density disc may be added to the transmitted wavefront. Owing to this, the spot formed on the information recording surface of the high density optical disc can maintain the state wherein spherical aberration is constantly corrected, which makes it possible to obtain excellent recording/reproducing characteristics for high density optical discs.

When the liquid crystal element is used as a spherical aberration correcting optical unit as stated above, mechanical movable parts become unnecessary, which is

advantageous for downsizing, weight reduction and cost reduction.

The spherical aberration correction stated above may also be conducted not only for recording/reproducing of information for high density optical discs but also for recording/reproducing of information for optical discs with low recording density such as DVD and CD.

In the optical pickup device, it is preferable that the objective lens unit and the spherical aberration correcting optical unit conduct tracking solidly each other.

In the aforementioned structure, when utilizing a liquid crystal element as a spherical aberration correcting optical unit, a wavefront of the light flux entering an objective lens unit through the spherical aberration correcting optical unit has spherical aberration. In such a case, if an optical axis of the objective lens unit is deviated from that of the spherical aberration correcting optical unit, there is generated coma, and excellent tracking characteristics are not obtained. It is therefore preferable to construct so that the objective lens unit may conduct tracking together with the spherical aberration correcting optical unit solidly.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that the spherical aberration correcting optical unit corrects spherical aberration caused on the objective lens unit by a wavelength difference between the first wavelength λ_1 and the second wavelength λ_2 .

The aforementioned structure makes it possible to provide an optical pickup device capable of conducting recording/reproducing of information properly while maintaining interchangeability for plural types of optical discs such as a high density optical disc, DVD and CD, if there is provided an arrangement that the spherical aberration correcting optical element corrects spherical aberration caused by a wavelength difference between the first wavelength λ_1 and the second wavelength λ_2 under an influence of wavelength dispersion of the objective lens unit in the optical pickup device of the invention.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is also preferable that the spherical aberration correcting optical unit corrects spherical aberration caused by variation of the first wavelength λ_1 , when the first wavelength λ_1 is varied within a range of ± 10 nm.

The aforementioned structure makes it possible to provide an optical pickup device capable of conducting recording/reproducing of information properly, if there is provided an arrangement that the spherical aberration correcting optical element corrects spherical aberration caused by an influence of wavelength dispersion of the objective lens unit, when the first wavelength λ_1 is varied by errors in manufacture of the first light source and by changes in ambient temperatures. The aforementioned structure is effective especially when a numerical aperture of the objective lens in the case of conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density disc is large, because spherical aberration is easily generated by wavelength changes of the first light source.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that recording density of the first optical disc is greater than that of the second optical disc, the first optical disc has, on its information recording surface, a first protective layer, and the spherical aberration correcting optical unit corrects spherical aberration generated by thickness errors of the first protective layer.

In the aforementioned structure, if there is provided an arrangement that a spherical aberration correcting optical

element corrects spherical aberration generated by an influence of thickness errors of the first optical disc having the highest recording density, an optical pickup device capable of conducting recording/reproducing of information properly for a high density optical disc can be provided. In particular, if a numerical aperture of the objective lens unit in the case of conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density disc is large, spherical aberration is easily generated even when a thickness of the protective layer of the first optical disc is changed slightly from a standard thickness of a protective layer in design of the objective lens unit. Therefore, there is a possibility that a yield rate in mass production of optical discs is adversely affected, because it is necessary to control accurately a standard thickness of a protective layer of the optical disc. If there is employed an arrangement that the spherical aberration correcting optical unit corrects generation of spherical aberration caused by errors in protective layer thickness, as stated above, it is possible to improve a yield rate in mass production of optical discs, because tolerance for errors in a protective layer thickness can be eased.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that recording density of the first optical disc is greater than that of the second optical disc, the first optical disc has a multi-layer structure wherein optically transparent layers and information recording surfaces are laminated alternately in succession from the light source side, and the spherical aberration correcting optical unit corrects spherical aberration generated in the case of focus jump of the objective lens unit from the i^{th} information recording surface to the j^{th} information recording surface, when the first information recording surface, the second information recording surface, ... n^{th} information recording surface are arranged in this order from the information recording surface closest to the light source in the multi-layer structure.

However, i is an optional integer satisfying $1 \leq i \leq n$, and j is an optional integer that satisfies $1 \leq i \leq n$ and is different from i .

The aforementioned structure is an optical pickup device capable of conducting recording/reproducing of information properly for a high density optical disc which is of a type having plural information recording layers. If a numerical aperture of the objective lens unit in the case of

conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density disc is large, spherical aberration is easily generated even when a thickness of the protective layer of the first optical disc is changed slightly from a standard thickness of a protective layer in design of the objective lens unit. Therefore, if the objective lens unit conducts focus jump from a certain information recording surface to another information recording surface, spherical aberration is changed greatly. If there is provided an arrangement to correct changes in spherical aberration caused in the focus jump as stated above with the spherical aberration correcting optical unit, it is possible to conduct recording/reproducing of information properly for a high density optical disc of a type having plural information recording surfaces.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that recording density of the first optical disc is greater than that of the second optical disc, the first optical disc has, on its information recording surface, a first protective layer whose thickness is t_1 , the second optical disc has, on its information recording surface, a second protective layer whose thickness is t_2 ($t_1 < t_2$), and the spherical aberration correcting optical unit corrects spherical aberration generated by a thickness difference

between the first protective layer and the second protective layer.

In the aforementioned structure, if there is provided an arrangement that a spherical aberration correcting optical element corrects spherical aberration generated by a thickness difference of protective layers between high density optical discs and DVD or CD, it is possible to provide an optical pickup device capable of conducting recording/reproducing of information properly while maintaining interchangeability for plural types of optical discs such as a high density optical disc, DVD and CD.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that the objective lens unit has at least one plastic lens, and the spherical aberration correcting optical unit corrects spherical aberration caused by changes in refractive index following upon ambient temperature changes of a plastic lens included in the objective lens unit, and/or by refractive index distribution following upon temperature distribution in the plastic lens.

When a plastic lens is included in the objective lens unit, refractive index of the plastic lens is varied by changes of ambient temperature for the optical pickup device and by heat generation of an actuator, and thereby, spherical

aberration is changed. Therefore, if a numerical aperture of the objective lens unit in the course of conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc is great, a change of spherical aberration grows greater, thus, a temperature range for the objective lens unit to be used becomes extremely narrow, which causes a problem in practical use. Further, when a numerical aperture of the objective lens unit is great, spherical aberration changes in the case of occurrence, in the plastic lens, of refractive index distribution following upon temperature distribution in the optical axis direction and upon temperature distribution that is rotationally-symmetric about the optical axis, also cause a problem. Since the optical pickup device stated above is of the structure to correct changes of ambient temperature for the spherical aberration correcting optical unit and changes of spherical aberration of the objective lens unit following upon temperature distribution, even when changes of ambient temperature and heat generation of an actuator take place when conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc, spherical aberration of the spot formed on the information recording surface through light-converging is in the state where it is constantly corrected properly.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that recording density of the first optical disc is greater than that of the second optical disc, the first optical disc has, on its information recording surface, a first protective layer, the first magnification differs from the second magnification, and the spherical aberration correcting optical unit changes a position of the object point of the objective lens unit according to a difference between the first magnification and the second magnification, when the first magnification represents a magnification of the objective lens unit in the case of conducting recording/reproducing of information for the first optical disc, and the second magnification represents a magnification of the objective lens unit in the case of conducting recording/reproducing of information for the second optical disc.

Further, when using an optical unit which is constructed so that an angle of inclination of a marginal ray of light of a light flux entering an objective lens unit may be changed by changing and adjusting a distance between a constituent lens and the objective lens unit as the spherical aberration correcting optical unit, it is possible to change a position of an object point of the objective lens unit. If

this function is utilized, it is possible to change a position of an object point of the objective lens unit, corresponding to each magnification in the optical pickup device wherein magnification of the objective lens unit is different from others in the case of conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc, DVD and CD, as stated above.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that the second wavelength λ_2 is in a range from 600 nm to 700 nm, and when n_1 represents the diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when the first light flux enters the chromatic aberration correcting optical unit, and n_2 represents the diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when the second light flux enters, a combination of the diffraction order n_1 and the diffraction order n_2 is either one of $(n_1, n_2) = (2, 1), (3, 2), (4, 2), (5, 3), (6, 4), (7, 4), (8, 5), (10, 6)$.

If a depth of a step of a ring-shaped zone of the chromatic aberration correcting optical element is designed so that a combination of diffraction order n_1 of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency

among diffracted light generated when the first light flux enters and diffraction order n_2 of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when the second light flux enters may be either one of $(n_1, n_2) = (2, 1), (3, 2), (4, 2), (5, 3), (6, 4), (7, 4), (8, 5), (10, 6)$, for the first wavelength λ_1 of not more than 450 nm and the second wavelength λ_2 within a range from 600 nm to 700 nm, sufficient diffraction efficiency is obtained in each wavelength area, and thereby, the chromatic aberration correcting optical element can be arranged in the optical path through which the first light flux and the second light flux having the second wavelength λ_2 pass, which makes it possible to obtain an optical pickup device suitable for downsizing, weight reduction and cost reduction. Further, even in the case of correcting chromatic aberration in the wavelength area of the first wavelength λ_1 , chromatic aberration correction in the wavelength area of the second wavelength λ_2 does not become excessive, which makes it possible to provide an optical pickup device having excellent recording characteristics for both of a high density optical disc and DVD.

Optical parts such as an objective lens and a collimator lens each employing an aspheric surface are generally manufactured through injection molding. For transferring a minute structure such as a diffractive structure accurately onto an optical surface of the optical parts in injection molding, it is preferable that a plastic lens is used as the optical parts. A plastic lens which can be used in the violet area is one whose refractive index in the violet area is within a range of 1.5 - 1.6, in many cases.

When forming the diffractive structure stated above on the optical surface of the plastic lens, with the combination of diffraction orders n_1 and n_2 , the specific method is one wherein depth d_0 of the step in the optical axis direction closest to the optical axis among those in the diffractive structure satisfies either one of the following expressions (1) - (8).

$$1.2 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 1.7 \mu\text{m} \quad (1)$$

$$1.9 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 2.6 \mu\text{m} \quad (2)$$

$$2.6 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 3.2 \mu\text{m} \quad (3)$$

$$3.3 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 4.2 \mu\text{m} \quad (4)$$

$$4.4 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.0 \mu\text{m} \quad (5)$$

$$4.7 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.7 \mu\text{m} \quad (6)$$

$$5.6 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 6.5 \mu\text{m} \quad (7)$$

$$6.9 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 8.1 \mu\text{m} \quad (8)$$

The expressions (1) - (8) represent a depth range for steps corresponding to $(n_1, n_2) = (2, 1), (3, 2), (4, 2), (5, 3), (6, 4), (7, 4), (8, 5), (10, 6)$.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is more preferable that refractive index N of constitution lens having the diffracting surface of the chromatic aberration correcting optical element for the first light flux having the first wavelength λ_1 satisfies the relationship of $1.5 < N < 1.6$, the first wavelength λ_1 and the second wavelength λ_2 satisfy the relationship of $1.8 > \lambda_2/\lambda_1 > 1.3$, and a combination of step amount d of the step closest to the optical axis among the aforesaid steps, the diffraction order n_1 and the diffraction order n_2 satisfies at least one of the following conditions (a) - (f).

$$(a) \quad (n_1, n_2) = (4, 2) \text{ and } 2.6\mu\text{m} < d < 3.2\mu\text{m}$$

$$(b) \quad (n_1, n_2) = (5, 3) \text{ and } 3.3\mu\text{m} < d < 4.2\mu\text{m}$$

$$(c) \quad (n_1, n_2) = (6, 4) \text{ and } 4.4\mu\text{m} < d < 5.0\mu\text{m}$$

$$(d) \quad (n_1, n_2) = (7, 4) \text{ and } 4.7\mu\text{m} < d < 5.7\mu\text{m}$$

(e) $(n_1, n_2) = (8, 5)$ and $5.6\mu\text{m} < d < 6.5\mu\text{m}$

(f) $(n_1, n_2) = (10, 6)$ and $6.9\mu\text{m} < d < 8.1\mu\text{m}$

An explanation will be given as follows, with an example of the combination of (a).

In the case of using an optical disc such as a conventional DVD and an optical disc of high density DVD, for example, when a combination of low-diffraction-ordered diffracted rays of light such as a combination of the first order and the second order, or a combination of the second order and the third order is used as diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency respectively, a width of ring-shaped zone in the direction perpendicular to an optical axis of the diffractive structure becomes too small, and further, the number of ring-shaped zones within the effective diameter becomes too large, which causes problems that transferability in the course of molding an optical element is worsened, an amount of light transmitted is lowered, processing of a die takes more time and cost is increased. Occurrence of these problems can be controlled by the aforementioned structure.

Under the diffractive structure wherein a sectional form in the optical axis direction optimized with certain diffraction order m and optimized wavelength λ_B is serrated,

diffraction efficiency $\eta_m(\lambda)$ under the condition of certain diffraction order n of the diffractive structure and of certain wavelength λ is expressed by the following expression including a little approximation;

(Numeral 1)

$$\eta_m(\lambda) = (\sin \pi(\alpha m - n) / \pi(\alpha m - n))^2$$

wherein α is given by the following expression.

(Numeral 2)

$$\alpha = \lambda_B (n_\lambda - 1) / \lambda (n_{\lambda B} - 1)$$

In the expression above, n_λ represents a refractive index of a diffractive optical element under the condition of wavelength λ , and $n_{\lambda B}$ represents a refractive index of a diffractive optical element under the condition of wavelength λ_B .

In Fig. 29 which is a schematic enlarged diagram of the diffractive structure, the following relationship holds for refractive index $n_{\lambda B}$ of the diffractive optical element under the condition of diffraction order m , optimized wavelength λ_B and wavelength λ , when an amount of step in the optical axis direction is represented by dB .

(Numeral 3)

$$dB = m\lambda_B / (n_{\lambda B} - 1)$$

Fig. 30 is a diagram showing the results of calculation wherein the axis of abscissas represents amount of step dB in the optical axis direction and the axis of ordinates represents changes in diffraction efficiency of the diffractive structure, and B4 in the diagram represents diffraction efficiency of the 4th order diffracted light of a blue light flux having wavelength 405 nm, and R2 represents diffraction efficiency of the 2nd order diffracted light of a red light flux having wavelength 655 nm. Diffraction efficiency of the diffractive optical element is 1.5601 at 405 nm, and it is 1.5407 at 655 nm. It is possible to obtain the diffraction efficiency that is as high as 70% in each wavelength area in the vicinity of blue 405 nm used for high density DVD and in the vicinity of 655 nm used for DVD, by establishing amount of step dB to be within a range from 2.65μm to 2.8μm. Further, when diffraction order n1 of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency is made to be 4 or more, among diffracted rays of light generated when a light flux having a wavelength of blue 405 nm enters, ring-shaped zonal width P in the direction

perpendicular to the optical axis grows greater. Therefore, transferability of the diffractive structure in the course of molding is enhanced, high light transmission factor is obtained, and the number of ring-shaped zones in the effective diameter can be small, which reduces time required for processing a die, resulting in reduction of cost for manufacturing diffractive optical elements.

When forming a diffractive structure on a refracting interface having refracting power, the longer a distance between the optical axis and a step is, the greater a difference between an amount of the step and an amount of a step obtained from "Numeral 3" is. In the present specification, therefore, an amount of step of a diffractive structure mentioned here means amount of step d of the step which is closest to the optical axis.

In the present specification, "the diffractive structure is optimized with diffraction order m and optimized wavelength λ_B " or "to optimize the diffractive structure with diffraction order m and optimized wavelength λ_B " is synonymous with determining an amount of step for the step of a diffractive structure so that the diffraction efficiency of the diffracted light with diffraction order m may be 100%

theoretically when a light flux with wavelength λ_B enters, and the diffraction order m in this case is called an optimized diffraction order.

Optimized order m of the diffractive structure of the diffractive optical element manufactured actually and optimized wavelength λ_B are obtained by the following expression under the assumption that d represents an amount of step of the step which is closest to the optical axis and N_i represents refractive index of a diffractive optical element for i^{th} light flux ($i = 1$ or 2) with i^{th} wavelength;

$$\lambda_B (\mu\text{m}) = d (\mu\text{m}) \times (N_i - 1) / m$$

wherein, m is obtained through calculation of the following expression when an integer obtained by rounding Y is represented by $\text{INT} (Y)$.

$$m = \text{INT} (Y)$$

$$Y = d (\mu\text{m}) \times (N_i - 1) / \lambda_1 (\mu\text{m})$$

As explained in Fig. 30 by giving an example, even when the chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention corrects chromatic aberration of the objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_1 with diffractive actions of the diffractive structure, by

determining amount of step d of the step closest to the optical axis so that expression (a) may be satisfied for wavelength λ_1 and wavelength λ_2 whose wavelength difference is great, chromatic aberration of an objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_2 is not corrected excessively, and further, high diffraction efficiency is obtained in each wavelength area of the first light flux with wavelength λ_1 and the second light flux with wavelength λ_2 . Further, when diffraction order n_1 of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency is made to be 4, among diffracted rays of light generated when a first light flux enters, ring-shaped zonal width P in the direction perpendicular to the optical axis grows greater. Therefore, transferability of the diffractive structure in the course of molding is enhanced, high light transmission factor is obtained, and the number of ring-shaped zones in the effective diameter can be small, which reduces time required for processing a die, resulting in reduction of cost for manufacturing diffractive optical elements.

Incidentally, for making a microscopic structure such as a diffractive structure on a lens surface through a molding method employing a metal die, it is preferable to

make the chromatic aberration correcting optical element to be a plastic lens which is excellent in transferability in the course of molding. Refractive index of the plastic lens is within a range of 1.5 - 1.6 in general. Therefore, the refractive index N of the constituent lens having the diffracting surface of the chromatic aberration correcting optical element for the first light flux with the first wavelength λ_1 was specified as stated above.

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (a), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_1 and optimized wavelength λ_B , and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or reproducing of information can be conducted for high density DVD.

$$370 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda_B < 410 \text{ (nm)}$$

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (a), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_2 and optimized wavelength $\lambda_{B'}$, and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or

reproducing of information can be conducted for conventional DVD.

$$710 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda_{B'} < 790 \text{ (nm)}$$

In the case of a chromatic aberration correcting optical element employing a diffraction order that satisfies the aforesaid combination (b), as explained in Fig. 30 by giving an example, even when the chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention corrects chromatic aberration of the objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_1 with diffractive actions of the diffractive structure, by determining amount of step d of the step closest to the optical axis so that expression (b) may be satisfied for wavelength λ_1 and wavelength λ_2 whose wavelength difference is great, chromatic aberration of an objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_2 is not corrected excessively, and further, high diffraction efficiency is obtained in each wavelength area of the first light flux with wavelength λ_1 and the second light flux with wavelength λ_2 . Further, when diffraction order n_1 of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency is made to be 5, among diffracted rays of light generated when a first light flux enters, ring-

shaped zonal width P in the direction perpendicular to the optical axis grows greater. Therefore, transferability of the diffractive structure in the course of molding is enhanced, high light transmission factor is obtained, and the number of ring-shaped zones in the effective diameter can be small, which reduces time required for processing a die, resulting in reduction of cost for manufacturing diffractive optical elements.

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (b), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_1 and optimized wavelength λ_B , and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or reproducing of information can be conducted for high density DVD.

$$380 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda_B < 430 \text{ (nm)}$$

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (b), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_2 and optimized wavelength $\lambda_{B'}$, and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or

reproducing of information can be conducted for conventional DVD.

$$610 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda_{B'} < 690 \text{ (nm)}$$

In the case of a chromatic aberration correcting optical element employing a diffraction order that satisfies the aforesaid combination (c), as explained in Fig. 30 by giving an example, even when the chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention corrects chromatic aberration of the objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_1 with diffractive actions of the diffractive structure, by determining amount of step d of the step closest to the optical axis so that expression (c) may be satisfied for wavelength λ_1 and wavelength λ_2 whose wavelength difference is great, chromatic aberration of an objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_2 is not corrected excessively, and further, high diffraction efficiency is obtained in each wavelength area of the first light flux with wavelength λ_1 and the second light flux with wavelength λ_2 . Further, when diffraction order n_1 of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency is made to be 6, among diffracted rays of light generated when a first light flux enters, ring-

shaped zonal width P in the direction perpendicular to the optical axis grows greater. Therefore, transferability of the diffractive structure in the course of molding is enhanced, high light transmission factor is obtained, and the number of ring-shaped zones in the effective diameter can be small, which reduces time required for processing a die, resulting in reduction of cost for manufacturing diffractive optical elements.

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (c), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_1 and optimized wavelength λ_B , and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or reproducing of information can be conducted for high density DVD.

$$410 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda_B < 430 \text{ (nm)}$$

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (c), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_2 and optimized wavelength $\lambda_{B'}$, and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or

reproducing of information can be conducted for conventional DVD.

$$600 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda_{B'} < 630 \text{ (nm)}$$

In the case of a chromatic aberration correcting optical element employing a diffraction order that satisfies the aforesaid combination (d), as explained in Fig. 30 by giving an example, even when the chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention corrects chromatic aberration of the objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_1 with diffractive actions of the diffractive structure, by determining amount of step d of the step closest to the optical axis so that expression (d) may be satisfied for wavelength λ_1 and wavelength λ_2 whose wavelength difference is great, chromatic aberration of an objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_2 is not corrected excessively, and further, high diffraction efficiency is obtained in each wavelength area of the first light flux with wavelength λ_1 and the second light flux with wavelength λ_2 . Further, when diffraction order n_1 of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency is made to be 7, among diffracted rays of light generated when a first light flux enters, ring-

shaped zonal width P in the direction perpendicular to the optical axis grows greater. Therefore, transferability of the diffractive structure in the course of molding is enhanced, high light transmission factor is obtained, and the number of ring-shaped zones in the effective diameter can be small, which reduces time required for processing a die, resulting in reduction of cost for manufacturing diffractive optical elements.

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (d), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_1 and optimized wavelength λ_B , and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or reproducing of information can be conducted for high density DVD.

$$385 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda_B < 420 \text{ (nm)}$$

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (d), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_2 and optimized wavelength $\lambda_{B'}$, and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or

reproducing of information can be conducted for conventional DVD.

$$650 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda_{B'} < 710 \text{ (nm)}$$

In the case of a chromatic aberration correcting optical element employing a diffraction order that satisfies the aforesaid combination (e), as explained in Fig. 30 by giving an example, even when the chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention corrects chromatic aberration of the objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_1 with diffractive actions of the diffractive structure, by determining amount of step d of the step closest to the optical axis so that expression (e) may be satisfied for wavelength λ_1 and wavelength λ_2 whose wavelength difference is great, chromatic aberration of an objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_2 is not corrected excessively, and further, high diffraction efficiency is obtained in each wavelength area of the first light flux with wavelength λ_1 and the second light flux with wavelength λ_2 . Further, when diffraction order n_1 of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency is made to be 8, among diffracted rays of light generated when a first light flux enters, ring-

shaped zonal width P in the direction perpendicular to the optical axis grows greater. Therefore, transferability of the diffractive structure in the course of molding is enhanced, high light transmission factor is obtained, and the number of ring-shaped zones in the effective diameter can be small, which reduces time required for processing a die, resulting in reduction of cost for manufacturing diffractive optical elements.

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (e), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_1 and optimized wavelength λ_B , and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or reproducing of information can be conducted for high density DVD.

$$395 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda_B < 420 \text{ (nm)}$$

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (e), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_2 and optimized wavelength $\lambda_{B'}$, and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or

reproducing of information can be conducted for conventional DVD.

$$610 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda B' < 650 \text{ (nm)}$$

In the case of a chromatic aberration correcting optical element employing a diffraction order that satisfies the aforesaid combination (f), as explained in Fig. 30 by giving an example, even when the chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention corrects chromatic aberration of the objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_1 with diffractive actions of the diffractive structure, by determining amount of step d of the step closest to the optical axis so that expression (f) may be satisfied for wavelength λ_1 and wavelength λ_2 whose wavelength difference is great, chromatic aberration of an objective lens in the wavelength area in the vicinity of wavelength λ_2 is not corrected excessively, and further, high diffraction efficiency is obtained in each wavelength area of the first light flux with wavelength λ_1 and the second light flux with wavelength λ_2 . Further, when diffraction order n_1 of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency is made to be 10, among diffracted rays of light generated when a first light flux enters, ring-

shaped zonal width P in the direction perpendicular to the optical axis grows greater. Therefore, transferability of the diffractive structure in the course of molding is enhanced, high light transmission factor is obtained, and the number of ring-shaped zones in the effective diameter can be small, which reduces time required for processing a die, resulting in reduction of cost for manufacturing diffractive optical elements.

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (f), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_1 and optimized wavelength λ_B , and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or reproducing of information can be conducted for high density DVD.

$$390 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda_B < 420 \text{ (nm)}$$

When using the chromatic aberration correcting optical element that satisfies the aforesaid combination (f), if the aforementioned diffractive structure is optimized with the diffraction order n_2 and optimized wavelength $\lambda_{B'}$, and the following expression is satisfied, recording and/or

reproducing of information can be conducted for conventional DVD.

$$600 \text{ (nm)} < \lambda_{B'} < 650 \text{ (nm)}$$

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that a third light source emitting a third light flux having third wavelength λ_3 which is different from the first wavelength λ_1 and from the second wavelength λ_2 is provided, the objective lens unit converges the third light flux emitted from the third light source on an information recording surface of the third optical disc having recording density that is different from those of the first and second optical discs, the chromatic aberration correcting optical element is arranged in the optical path that is common for the first - third light fluxes, the second wavelength λ_2 is within a range of 600 nm - 700 nm and the third wavelength λ_3 is within a range of 730 nm - 830 nm, and a combination of the diffraction orders n_1 , n_2 and n_3 is either one of $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (2, 1, 1), (4, 2, 2), (6, 4, 3), (8, 5, 4), (10, 6, 5)$, when n_1 represents a diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the first light flux enters the chromatic aberration correcting optical

element, n_2 represents a diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the second light flux enters, and n_3 represents a diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the third light flux enters.

If a depth d of a step of the ring-shaped zone of the chromatic aberration correcting optical element is designed so that a combination of the diffraction orders n_1 , n_2 and n_3 may be either one of $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (2, 1, 1), (4, 2, 2), (6, 4, 3), (8, 5, 4), (10, 6, 5)$, it is possible to obtain sufficient diffraction efficiency in each wavelength area. Therefore, the chromatic aberration correcting optical element can be arranged in the optical path through which the first light flux and the second light flux having the second wavelength λ_2 pass, and an optical pickup device suitable for downsizing, weight reduction and cost reduction can be obtained. Further, even when longitudinal chromatic aberration is corrected in the wavelength area of the first wavelength λ_1 , longitudinal chromatic aberration corrections in wavelength areas within a range of 600 nm - 700 nm and

within a range of 730 nm - 830 nm are prevented from becoming excessive, which makes it possible to provide an optical pickup device having excellent recording characteristics for any of a high density optical disc, DVD and CD.

Further, when forming the diffractive structure stated above on the optical surface of the plastic lens, with the combination of diffraction orders n_1 , n_2 and n_3 , the specific method is one wherein depth d_0 of the step in the optical axis direction closest to the optical axis among those in the diffractive structure satisfies either one of the following expressions (9) - (13).

$$1.2 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 1.7 \mu\text{m} \quad (9)$$

$$2.6 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 3.0 \mu\text{m} \quad (10)$$

$$4.4 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.0 \mu\text{m} \quad (11)$$

$$5.6 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 6.5 \mu\text{m} \quad (12)$$

$$6.9 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 8.1 \mu\text{m} \quad (13)$$

The expressions (9) - (13) represent a depth range for steps corresponding respectively to $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (2, 1, 1)$, $(4, 2, 2)$, $(6, 4, 3)$, $(8, 5, 4)$, $(10, 6, 5)$.

It is preferable that the optical pickup device of the invention has a coupling lens which converts an angle of divergence for each of the first light flux emitted from the

first light source and the second light flux emitted from the second light source, and guides it to the objective lens unit, and the coupling lens has the chromatic aberration correcting optical element.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that the coupling lens has at least one plastic lens, and a diffracting surface of the chromatic aberration correcting optical element further has a function for controlling changes of an angle of divergence or an angle of convergence for temperature changes of the first light flux emerging from the coupling lens.

In the optical pickup device, a coupling lens that converts an angle of divergence of a divergent light flux emitted from a light source is arranged to precede an objective lens. An aberration-free lens having NA of 0.05 - 0.2 is used as the coupling lens, and the coupling lens is used generally to collimate a divergent light flux emitted from a laser light source into a parallel light flux.

When a plastic lens is used as a coupling lens, the coupling lens can be manufactured stably on a mass production basis at low cost. However, a focal length of a plastic lens is varied by temperature changes, and therefore, a degree of divergence of a light flux emerging from the coupling lens is

varied by temperature changes. As a result, there has been a problem that a position of an object point of the objective lens is changed, and spherical aberration is deteriorated. Since the deterioration of spherical aberration grows greater in proportion to the fourth power of NA of the lens, the aforementioned problem becomes more obvious on a high density optical disc employing an objective lens having NA 0.85.

In the aforesaid structure, it is possible to make changes in a degree of divergence of a light flux emitted from the coupling lens to be zero substantially even when ambient temperatures are varied, by determining paraxial power of the diffracting surface so that changes in a degree of divergence of an emerging light flux caused by changes in the refractive index of the coupling lens following upon temperature changes may be compensated by diffracting power changes caused by wavelength changes of a violet semiconductor laser following upon temperature changes. Owing to this, even when using an objective lens having NA 0.85, changes in magnification of the objective lens caused by temperature changes do not exist, and spherical aberration is not deteriorated accordingly. Further, a sign of paraxial power of a diffracting surface necessary for compensating changes in a degree of divergence of a light flux emerging

from the coupling lens following upon temperature changes and a sign of paraxial power of the diffracting surface necessary for correcting chromatic aberration in a violet area are in the same positive direction, and therefore, a correction of chromatic aberration in the violet area can be made to be compatible with a compensation of changes in a degree of divergence of a light flux emerging from the coupling lens following upon temperature changes.

Further, it is preferable that recording density of the first optical disc is greater than that of the second optical disc, and the following expression is satisfied when NA_1 represents a numerical aperture of the objective lens in the case of conducting recording and/or reproducing of information for the first optical disc, m_1 represents a magnification of the objective lens unit in the case of conducting recording and/or reproducing of information for the first optical disc, f_1 (mm) represents a focal length of the objective lens unit for λ_1 in the case of conducting recording and/or reproducing of information for the first optical disc, λ_1 (mm) represents the first wavelength, f_c (mm) represents a focal length of the coupling lens for λ_1 , n represents a refractive index of the coupling lens for

λ_1 , α represents the coefficient of linear expansion of the coupling lens, P_D (mm^{-1}) represents paraxial power of the diffracting surface for λ_1 , P_C (mm^{-1}) represents paraxial power of the coupling lens for λ_1 , dn/dt represents a change rate of refractive index of the coupling lens for temperature changes, $dn/d\lambda$ represents a change rate of refractive index of the coupling lens for wavelength changes, and $d\lambda/dt$ represents a change rate of wavelength of the first light source for temperature changes.

$$\{NA_1 \cdot (1 - m_1)\}^4 \cdot (f_1^2/f_C) \cdot |c_1 + (c_2 - c_1) \cdot P_D/P_C| < 0.13 \cdot \lambda_1$$

wherein, the following expression holds,

$$c_1 = 1/(n - 1) \cdot dn/dt + 1/(n - 1) \cdot dn/d\lambda \cdot d\lambda/dt - \alpha$$

$$c_2 = 1/\lambda_1 \cdot d\lambda/dt - 2\alpha$$

and P_D is expressed by the following expression when an amount of addition of an optical path length by the aforesaid diffractive structure is defined by the optical path function expressed by the following Numeral 1, and n_1 represents a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the first light flux enters the diffractive structure.

$$P_D = -2 \cdot n_1 \cdot B_2 \cdot (\lambda_1/\lambda_B)$$

(Numeral 4)

$$\phi_b = n \times (\lambda/\lambda_B) \times \sum_{j=0} B_{2j} h^{2j}$$

Incidentally, in the Numeral 4 above, h (mm) represents a height in the direction perpendicular to the optical axis, B_{2j} represents the coefficient of optical path difference function, n represents a diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light of the entering light flux, λ (nm) represents a wavelength of a light flux entering the diffractive structure, and λ_B (nm) represents a manufacture wavelength of the diffractive structure.

In the specific method for compensating changes in a degree of divergence of the light flux emerging from a coupling lens following upon temperature changes, it is preferable to establish paraxial power of the diffracting surface so that the following expression may be satisfied.

$$[NA_1 \cdot (1 - m_1)]^4 \cdot (f_1^2/f_c) \cdot |c_1 + (c_2 - c_1) \cdot P_D/P_C| < 0.13 \cdot \lambda_1$$

wherein, the following expression holds.

$$c1 = 1/(n - 1) \cdot dn/dt + 1/(n - 1) \cdot dn/d\lambda \cdot d\lambda/dt - \alpha,$$

$$c2 = 1/\lambda_1 \cdot d\lambda/dt - 2\alpha$$

A change of wavefront aberration of the objective lens in the case of changes of a focal length of the coupling lens following upon temperature changes is obtained.

First, in the optical system composed of an objective lens and a coupling lens, there are considered changes in wavefront aberration of the objective lens caused by changes in a position of an object point of the objective lens and in a magnification of the objective lens both resulted from changes in a focal length of the coupling lens.

Incidentally, the objective lens is assumed to be subjected to focusing so that defocusing component may become zero, in the case of magnification changes.

Rate of change dW_0/dm_0 of wavefront aberration W_0 (RMS value in a unit of mm) of the objective lens to changes of magnification m_1 of the objective lens for wavelength λ_1 is expressed by the following expression under the assumption that NA_1 represents a numerical aperture of the objective lens in the case of conducting recording and/or reproducing of information for a high density optical disc, f_1 (mm) represents a focal length of the objective lens for

wavelength λ_1 , and β represents the coefficient of proportion.

$$dW_0/dm_0 = \beta \cdot [NA_1 \cdot (1 - m_1)]^4 \cdot f_1$$

Incidentally, when the study was made with a single lens having NA_1 of 0.85 and λ_1 of 405 nm, an absolute value of β was 0.018.

Further, after obtaining rate of change dm_0/df_c of a magnification of the objective lens to changes in a focal length of the coupling lens, the following expression is obtained approximately, when a light flux emerging from the coupling lens is close to the parallel light flux.

$$dm_0/df_c = -f_1/f_c^2$$

Next, changes in a focal length of the coupling lens caused by temperature changes will be explained. First, the paraxial power of the total system of the coupling lens is made to be $P_c = P_R + P_D$ (mm^{-1}) under the assumption that P_R (mm^{-1}) represents paraxial power of a refracting lens of the coupling lens and P_D (mm^{-1}) represents paraxial power of the diffracting surface of the coupling lens. When plural optical surfaces are made to be diffracting surfaces, however, the sum total of paraxial powers of diffracting surfaces is represented by P_D .

Under the assumption that n represents a refractive index of the coupling lens for wavelength λ_1 , α represents the coefficient of linear expansion, t represents a temperature and f_c (mm) represents a focal length of the coupling lens for wavelength λ_1 , rate of change df_c/dt of a focal length of the coupling lens caused by temperature changes is expressed by the following expression;

$$df_c/dt = -f_c^2 \cdot dP_c/dt = -f_c^2 \cdot (c_1 \cdot P_R + c_2 \cdot P_D)$$

wherein, the following expression holds.

$$c_1 = 1/(n - 1) \cdot dn/dt + 1/(n - 1) \cdot dn/d\lambda \cdot d\lambda/dt - \alpha$$

$$c_2 = 1/\lambda_1 \cdot d\lambda/dt - 2\alpha$$

Or, the following expression holds, if $P_R = P_C - P_D$ is used.

$$\begin{aligned} df_c/dt &= -f_c^2 \cdot [c_1 \cdot (P_C - P_D) + c_2 \cdot P_D] \\ &= -f_c^2 \cdot P_C \cdot [c_1 + (c_2 - c_1) \cdot (P_D/P_C)] \\ &= -f_c \cdot [c_1 + (c_2 - c_1) \cdot (P_D/P_C)] \end{aligned}$$

In summarizing the foregoing, a change of wavefront aberration ΔW_0 (RMS value in a unit of mm) of the objective lens for temperature change Δt is expressed by the following expression, in this optical system.

$$\Delta W_0 = (dW_0/dm_0) \cdot |(dm_0/df_c) \cdot (df_c/dt) \cdot \Delta t|$$

In the aforesaid structure, it is possible to control this change ΔW_0 to be small by providing a diffracting surface having appropriate paraxial power on the coupling lens.

Namely, the following condition is obtained under the necessary conditions that wavefront aberration of the objective lens at the standard state is assumed to be zero, and a change of wavefront aberration is controlled to be less than $0.07 \cdot \lambda_1 \text{RMS}$ for the temperature change of 30° .

$$\Delta W_0 = (dW_0/dm_0) \cdot |(dm_0/df_c) \cdot (df_c/dt) \cdot 30| < 0.07 \cdot \lambda_1$$

When the aforesaid relationship is used for the expression above, the following conditional expression is obtained.

$$[NA_1 \cdot (1 - m_1)]^4 \cdot (f_1^2/f_c) \cdot |c_1 + (c_2 - c_1) \cdot P_D/P_C| < 0.13 \cdot \lambda_1$$

By establishing paraxial power of the diffracting surface so that the aforesaid relational expression may be satisfied, it is possible to arrange so that positional relationship between a light-emitting point of the laser light source and a position of focus of the coupling lens is not changed substantially even if temperatures are changed, thus, changes in a degree of divergence of the light flux

emerging from the coupling lens caused by temperature changes can be compensated.

Further, it is preferable to satisfy the following expression.

$$|c_1 + (c_2 - c_1) \cdot P_D/P_C| / f_c < 0.08 \cdot \lambda_1 \text{ (mm)}$$

To comply with the optical pickup device employing an objective lens having standard specifications including $NA_1 = 0.85$, $f_1 = 1.765 \text{ mm}$ and $m_1 = 0$, it is necessary to satisfy

$$|c_1 + (c_2 - c_1) \cdot P_D/P_C| / f_c < 0.08 \cdot \lambda_1$$

as a range of practical conditions as a coupling lens, as stated above.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that the aforementioned chromatic aberration correcting optical unit has at least one optical surface whose paraxial power is negative, and is an optical element of a one-group construction through which the first light flux entering the optical element to be in parallel with an optical axis substantially emerges from it to be in parallel substantially.

In the aforesaid structure, it is possible to obtain a chromatic aberration correcting optical element capable of being arranged in the parallel light flux, by making paraxial

power of a refracting lens for the first wavelength λ_1 and paraxial power of the diffracting surface for the first wavelength λ_1 to be the same substantially in terms of an absolute value, in the optical element of a one-group construction. The chromatic aberration correcting optical element of this kind is most suitable for an optical pickup device employing a liquid crystal element, as a spherical aberration correcting optical unit.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that the objective lens unit is composed of at least two types of optical discs including the first objective lens used for conducting recording and/or reproducing of information for an optical disc having prescribed recording density among the aforesaid two kinds of optical discs and the second objective lens used for conducting recording and/or reproducing of information for an optical disc other than one having prescribed recording density, and of an objective lens switching mechanism for switching these objective lenses selectively.

For the purpose of attaining low cost by simplifying the structure of an optical pickup device, it is preferable to make optical parts including an objective lens essentially

to be common for a high density optical disc, DVD and CD. However, in the case of a high density optical disc, optical specifications such as a thickness of a protective layer and a numerical aperture are still in the actual circumstances that they are not determined, because light sources capable of being used are limited, with an exception that the wavelength to be used for recording/reproducing of information has mostly been determined.

Therefore, with respect to the objective lens used for conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc, it is necessary to allow tediousness to be in design to a certain extent, and in this case, it is extremely difficult, on the point of aberration characteristics, to conduct recording/reproducing of information even for DVD and CD by using the common objective lens.

Therefore, as stated above, it is possible to provide an optical pickup device capable of conducting recording/reproducing of information properly while maintaining interchangeability for plural types of optical discs such as a high density optical disc, DVD and CD, by constituting the objective lens unit with at least two types of objective lenses including a first objective lens used for

conducting recording/reproducing of information for an optical disc having prescribed recording density and a second objective lens used for conducting recording/reproducing of information for an optical disc other than the aforesaid optical disc, and with an objective lens switching lens.

For reducing the number of optical parts of an optical pickup device, it is preferable, essentially, that a diffractive structure for correcting chromatic aberration is formed on an optical surface of the objective lens used for conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc. However, radius of curvature of the optical surface of the objective lens for a high density optical disc tends to be small because the objective lens needs a great power. When a diffractive structure is formed on an optical surface having such small radius of curvature, light utilization efficiency is lowered by an interference of a ring-shaped zonal step with a ray of light, it is preferable, from a viewpoint of light utilization efficiency, that a diffractive structure for chromatic aberration correction is formed on an optical surface of optical parts other than the objective lens.

However, it is not preferable, from a viewpoint of the number of optical parts, that an optical part on which a

diffractive structure optimized in the violet area is provided in the optical path through which only light flux emitted from a violet laser light source passes.

From these reasons, it is preferable that a chromatic aberration correcting optical element is arranged in the optical path through which a light flux emitted from the violet laser light source for a high density optical disc and a light flux emitted from a laser light source for DVD and CD pass, and it is possible to arrange the chromatic aberration correcting optical element in the optical path through which a light flux emitted from the violet laser light source for a high density optical disc and a light flux emitted from a laser light source for DVD and CD pass, because a depth of the ring-shaped zonal step of the diffractive structure of the chromatic aberration correcting optical element is designed as stated above, in the optical pickup device of the invention. Thus, it is possible to obtain an optical pickup device suitable for downsizing, weight reduction and cost reduction.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that recording density of the first optical disc is greater than that of the second optical disc, and a numerical aperture of the objective lens unit for conducting

recording and/or reproducing of information for the first optical disc is 0.8 or more.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that recording density of the first optical disc is greater than that of the second optical disc, the first optical disc has, on its information recording surface, the first protective layer whose thickness is within a range of 0.07 - 0.13 mm, the second optical disc has, on its information recording surface, the second protective layer whose thickness is within a range of 0.55 - 0.65 mm, and it is possible to conduct recording and/or reproducing of information for the first optical disc and the second optical disc by converging the first light flux on an information recording surface of each of the first and second optical discs.

As stated above, optical specifications such as a thickness of a protective layer and a numerical aperture are not yet determined, because light sources capable of being used are limited, although the wavelength to be used for recording/reproducing of information has been determined substantially. As a high density optical disc, there have been studied specifications including numerical aperture NA 0.85 and a thickness of a protective layer of 0.1 mm and

specifications including numerical aperture NA 0.65 and a thickness of a protective layer of 0.6 mm. In an optical disc player for a high density optical disc, capability of conducting recording/reproducing of information properly even for plural types of high density optical discs each having a different standard leads to an enhancement of a product value. In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is possible to conduct recording/reproducing of information properly even for plural types of high density optical discs each having a different standard, by employing the aforesaid structure.

In the optical pickup device of the invention, it is preferable that the optical pickup device further has a third light source emitting a third light flux with third wavelength λ_3 ($730 \text{ nm} \leq \lambda_3 \leq 830 \text{ nm}$), the objective lens unit converges a third light flux emitted from the third light source on an information recording surface of a third optical disc having recording density which is different from those of the first and second optical discs, and the third light flux enters the objective lens unit without being transmitted through the chromatic aberration correcting optical element.

In the lens design of the objective lens capable of conducting recording/reproducing for a high density optical

disc, DVD and CD, if a magnification for conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc is made to be the same as that for conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD (magnification which is substantially zero is more preferable), and if a magnification for conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD is made to be a negative one smaller than that for conducting recording/reproducing of information for a high density optical disc and DVD, characteristics for each light flux can be enhanced and diffraction efficiency can be enhanced simultaneously, which makes a lens to be one having the greatest tolerance for manufacture errors.

In the optical pickup device employing the objective lens of this kind, therefore, it is preferable to make an arrangement wherein each of the first light flux and the second light flux enter the objective lens after passing through the chromatic aberration correcting optical element and the third light flux enters the objective lens without passing through the chromatic aberration correcting optical element, by arranging the chromatic aberration correcting optical element in the common optical path for the first and second light fluxes.

In the optical pickup device having the structure mentioned above, it is preferable, from the viewpoint of reduction of the number of parts, that the chromatic aberration correcting optical element is made to be integrated solidly with an optical unit having other functions. For example, a collimator lens and the chromatic aberration correcting optical element can be integrated solidly each other by forming a diffractive structure on an optical surface of the collimator lens that converts divergent light fluxes emitted respectively from the first and second light sources into parallel light fluxes to guide them to the objective lens. Further, it is more preferable to arrange a structure wherein a collimator lens integrated solidly with the chromatic aberration correcting optical element can be moved by an actuator in the optical axis direction, and thereby, it is possible to add a function as a chromatic aberration correcting optical element to the collimator lens to make it to have a function as a spherical aberration correcting optical unit.

Or, it is also possible to make an expander lens having a function as a spherical aberration correcting optical unit to have a function as a chromatic aberration correcting optical element by forming a diffractive structure on an

optical surface of the expander lens which has been made to be capable of moving in the optical axis direction.

In the case of the structure wherein the third light flux does not pass through the chromatic aberration correcting optical element as in the invention, it is preferable to make the combination of diffraction order n_1 of the first light flux and diffraction order n_2 of the second light flux of the chromatic aberration correcting optical unit to be $(n_1, n_2) = (5, 3)$. When the chromatic aberration correcting optical element is made to be a plastic lens, it is possible to make both of diffraction order of 5th order diffracted light of the first light flux and diffraction order of 3rd order diffracted light of the second light flux to be 100%, and high diffraction efficiency can be secured for any wavelength.

Contrary to this, in the case of the structure wherein the third light flux passes through the chromatic aberration correcting optical element, it is possible to make diffraction order of each light flux to be 100% by making the combination of diffraction order n_1 of the first light flux, diffraction order n_2 of the second light flux and diffraction order n_3 of the third light flux to be $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (10, 6, 5)$. However, since the diffraction order n_1 of the first

light flux is of a high order, the diffraction efficiency is lowered by about 6% when the first light source wavelength error of ± 5 nm. The combination of orders where a fall of diffraction efficiency by the wavelength errors is small is $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (2, 1, 1)$, and diffraction efficiency of each light flux in this case is 100%, 87% and 100% respectively, which means that the diffraction efficiency of the second light flux is low. Incidentally, a fall of the diffraction efficiency for wavelength errors ± 5 nm of the first light source in the combination of the aforesaid $(n_1, n_2) = (5, 3)$ is about 1.5%.

From the foregoing, it is preferable, from the viewpoint of a fall of the diffraction efficiency of a light flux passing through the chromatic aberration correcting optical element and of the diffraction efficiency for wavelength errors, to arrange the structure wherein the first light flux and the second light flux pass through the chromatic aberration correcting optical element and the third light flux does not pass through the chromatic aberration correcting optical element.

An optical information recording and reproducing apparatus of the invention houses therein the optical pickup device, and is capable of conducting at least one of

recording of information on the first optical disc and on the second optical disc, and reproducing of information recorded on the first optical disc and the second optical disc.

An expander lens used in the invention is one having therein the first light source that emits the first light flux having the first wavelength λ_1 that is not more than 450 nm, the second light source that emits the second light flux having the second wavelength λ_2 that is longer than 1.3 times the first wavelength λ_1 that is not more than 450 nm, and an objective lens unit that converges the first light flux emitted from the first light source on an information recording surface of the first optical disc and converges the second light flux emitted from the second light source on an information recording surface of the second optical disc having recording density different from that of the first optical disc wherein the expander lens is arranged between a group of the first and second light sources and the objective lens unit and is arranged in the optical path that is common to the first and second light fluxes, the expander lens has a positive lens group and a negative lens group, the expander lens has a chromatic aberration correcting optical element having, on at least one optical surface thereof, a

diffracting surface on which a diffractive structure composed of plural ring-shaped zones divided by microscopic steps is formed, a depth of the step in the optical axis direction is designed so that diffraction order n_2 of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the second light flux enters may be lower than diffraction order n_1 of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the first light flux enters the diffractive structure, and an angle of inclination of marginal ray of light of a light flux entering the objective lens unit is changed by changing and adjusting a distance between at least one lens group among lens groups constituting the expander lens and the objective lens.

In the expander lens used in the invention, it is preferable that the second wavelength λ_2 is a wavelength that is within a range of 600 nm - 700 nm, and a combination of the diffraction orders n_1 and n_2 is either one of $(n_1, n_2) = (2, 1), (3, 2), (4, 2), (5, 3), (6, 4), (7, 4), (8, 5), (10, 6)$.

In the expander lens used in the invention, it is preferable that the refractive index of a constituent lens having the diffracting surface of the chromatic aberration

correcting optical element for the first wavelength λ_1 is in a range of 1.5 - 1.6, Abbe's number for d line (wavelength 587.6 nm) is in a range of 50 - 60, and depth d_0 of the step that is closest to the optical axis in the optical axis direction satisfies either one of the following expressions (1) - (8).

$$1.2 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 1.7 \mu\text{m} \quad (1)$$

$$1.9 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 2.6 \mu\text{m} \quad (2)$$

$$2.6 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 3.2 \mu\text{m} \quad (3)$$

$$3.3 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 4.2 \mu\text{m} \quad (4)$$

$$4.4 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.0 \mu\text{m} \quad (5)$$

$$4.7 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.7 \mu\text{m} \quad (6)$$

$$5.6 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 6.5 \mu\text{m} \quad (7)$$

$$6.9 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 8.1 \mu\text{m} \quad (8)$$

In the expander lens used in the invention, it is preferable that the optical pickup device has a third light source emitting a third light flux having third wavelength λ_3 that is different from each of the first wavelength λ_1 and the second wavelength λ_2 , the objective lens unit converges the third light flux emitted from the third light source on an information recording surface of the third optical disc having recording density that is different from that of each

of the first optical disc and the second optical disc, the expander lens is arranged in the optical path common for the first - third light fluxes, the second wavelength λ_2 is within a range of 600 nm - 700 nm, the third wavelength λ_3 is within a range of 730 nm - 830 nm, and a combination of the diffraction orders n_1 , n_2 and n_3 is either one of $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (2, 1, 1), (4, 2, 2), (6, 4, 3), (8, 5, 4), (10, 6, 5)$, when n_3 represents a diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the third light flux enters the diffractive structure.

In the expander lens used in the invention, it is more preferable that the refractive index of a constituent lens having the diffracting surface of the chromatic aberration correcting optical element for the first wavelength λ_1 is in a range of 1.5 - 1.6, Abbe's number for d line (wavelength 587.6 nm) is in a range of 50 - 60, and depth d_0 of the step that is closest to the optical axis in the optical axis direction satisfies either one of the following expressions (9) - (13).

$$1.2 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 1.7 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (9)$$

$$2.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 3.0 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (10)$$

$$4.4 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.0 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (11)$$

$$5.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 6.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (12)$$

$$6.9 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 8.1 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (13)$$

A coupling lens used in the invention is one having therein the first light source that emits the first light flux having the first wavelength λ_1 that is not more than 450 nm, the second light source that emits the second light flux having the second wavelength λ_2 that is longer than 1.3 times the first wavelength λ_1 that is not more than 450 nm, and an objective lens unit that converges the first light flux emitted from the first light source on an information recording surface of the first optical disc and converges the second light flux emitted from the second light source on an information recording surface of the second optical disc having recording density different from that of the first optical disc wherein the coupling lens is arranged between a group of the first and second light sources and the objective lens unit and is arranged in the optical path that is common to the first and second light fluxes, the coupling lens has a positive lens group and a negative lens group, the coupling lens has a chromatic aberration correcting optical element having, on at least one optical surface thereof, a

diffracting surface on which a diffractive structure composed of plural ring-shaped zones divided by microscopic steps is formed, a depth of the step in the optical axis direction is designed so that diffraction order n_2 of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the second light flux enters may be lower than diffraction order n_1 of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the first light flux enters the diffractive structure, and an angle of inclination of marginal ray of light of a light flux entering the objective lens unit is changed by changing and adjusting a distance between at least one lens group among lens groups constituting the coupling lens and the objective lens.

In the coupling lens used in the invention, it is preferable that the second wavelength λ_2 is a wavelength that is within a range of 600 nm - 700 nm, and a combination of the diffraction orders n_1 and n_2 is either one of $(n_1, n_2) = (2, 1), (3, 2), (4, 2), (5, 3), (6, 4), (7, 8), (8, 5), (10, 6)$.

In the coupling lens used in the invention, it is preferable that the refractive index of a constituent lens having the diffracting surface of the chromatic aberration

correcting optical element for the first wavelength λ_1 is in a range of 1.5 - 1.6, Abbe's number for d line (wavelength 587.6 nm) is in a range of 50 - 60, and depth d_0 of the step that is closest to the optical axis in the optical axis direction satisfies either one of the following expressions (1) - (8).

$$1.2 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 1.7 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (1)$$

$$1.9 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 2.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (2)$$

$$2.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 3.2 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (3)$$

$$3.3 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 4.2 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (4)$$

$$4.4 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.0 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (5)$$

$$4.7 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.7 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (6)$$

$$5.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 6.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (7)$$

$$6.9 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 8.1 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (8)$$

In the coupling lens used in the invention, it is preferable that the optical pickup device has a third light source emitting a third light flux having third wavelength λ_3 that is different from each of the first wavelength λ_1 and the second wavelength λ_2 , the objective lens unit converges the third light flux emitted from the third light source on an information recording surface of the third optical disc having recording density that is different from that of each

of the first optical disc and the second optical disc, the coupling lens is arranged in the optical path common for the first - third light fluxes, the second wavelength λ_2 is within a range of 600 nm - 700 nm, the third wavelength λ_3 is within a range of 730 nm - 830 nm, and a combination of the diffraction orders n_1 , n_2 and n_3 is either one of $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (2, 1, 1), (4, 2, 2), (6, 4, 3), (8, 5, 4), (10, 6, 5)$, when n_3 represents a diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the third light flux enters the diffractive structure.

In the coupling lens used in the invention, it is more preferable that the refractive index of a constituent lens having the diffracting surface of the chromatic aberration correcting optical element for the first wavelength λ_1 is in a range of 1.5 - 1.6, Abbe's number for d line (wavelength 587.6 nm) is in a range of 50 - 60, and depth d_0 of the step that is closest to the optical axis in the optical axis direction satisfies either one of the following expressions (9) - (13).

$$1.2 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 1.7 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (9)$$

$$2.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 3.0 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (10)$$

$$4.4 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.0 \mu\text{m} \quad (11)$$

$$5.6 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 6.5 \mu\text{m} \quad (12)$$

$$6.9 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 8.1 \mu\text{m} \quad (13)$$

In the coupling lens used in the invention, it is preferable that a combination of the diffraction orders n_1 and n_2 is either one of $(n_1, n_2) = (5, 3), (6, 4), (7, 4), (8, 5)$ and $(10, 6)$, while, either one of $(n_1, n_2) = (5, 3), (7, 4)$ and $(10, 6)$ is preferable in particular, and $(n_1, n_2) = (5, 3)$ is most preferable.

In the coupling lens used in the invention, it is preferable that the refractive index of a constituent lens having the diffracting surface for the first wavelength λ_1 is in a range of 1.5 - 1.6, Abbe's number of the constituent lens having the diffracting surface for d line (wavelength 587.6 nm) is in a range of 50 - 60, and depth d_0 of the step that is closest to the optical axis in the optical axis direction satisfies either one of the following (4), (6) and (8) expressions.

$$3.3 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 4.2 \mu\text{m} \quad (4)$$

$$4.7 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.7 \mu\text{m} \quad (6)$$

$$6.9 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 8.1 \mu\text{m} \quad (8)$$

In the coupling lens used in the invention, it is preferable that the optical pickup device has a third light

source emitting a third light flux having third wavelength λ_3 that is different from each of the first wavelength λ_1 and the second wavelength λ_2 , the objective lens unit converges the third light flux emitted from the third light source on an information recording surface of the third optical disc having recording density that is different from that of each of the first optical disc and the second optical disc, the coupling lens is arranged in the optical path common for the first - third light fluxes, the second wavelength λ_2 is within a range of 600 nm - 700 nm, the third wavelength λ_3 is within a range of 730 nm - 830 nm, and a combination of the diffraction orders n_1 , n_2 and n_3 is either one of $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (2, 1, 1), (8, 5, 4), (10, 6, 5)$, when n_3 represents a diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the third light flux enters the diffractive structure.

In the coupling lens stated above, it is preferable that depth d of the step closest to the optical axis in the optical axis direction satisfies either one of the following expressions (9), (12) and (13).

$$1.2 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 1.7 \mu\text{m} \quad (9)$$

$$5.6 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 6.5 \mu\text{m} \quad (12)$$

$$6.9 \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 8.1 \mu\text{m} \quad (13)$$

In the coupling lens used in the invention, it is preferable that the coupling lens has at least one plastic lens, and a diffracting surface has a function for controlling changes of an angle of divergence or an angle of convergence for temperature changes of the first light flux emerging from the coupling lens.

In the coupling lens used in the invention, it is preferable that the following expression is satisfied when λ_1 (mm) represents the first wavelength, f_c (mm) represents a focal length of the coupling lens for λ_1 , n represents a refractive index of the coupling lens for λ_1 , α represents the coefficient of linear expansion of the coupling lens, P_D (mm^{-1}) represents paraxial power of the diffracting surface for λ_1 , P_c (mm^{-1}) represents paraxial power of the coupling lens for λ_1 , dn/dt represents a change rate of refractive index of the coupling lens for temperature changes, $dn/d\lambda$ represents a change rate of refractive index of the coupling lens for wavelength changes, and $d\lambda/dt$ represents a change rate of wavelength of the first light source for temperature changes;

$$|c_1 + (c_2 - c_1) \cdot P_D/P_C| / f_C < 0.08 \cdot \lambda_1 \text{ (mm)}$$

wherein, the following expression holds,

$$c_1 = 1/(n - 1) \cdot dn/dt + 1/(n - 1) \cdot dn/d\lambda \cdot d\lambda/dt - \alpha,$$

$$c_2 = 1/\lambda_1 \cdot d\lambda/dt - 2\alpha$$

and P_D is expressed by the following expression when an amount of addition of an optical path length by the aforesaid diffractive structure is defined by the optical path function expressed by the following Numeral 1, and n_1 represents a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the first light flux enters the diffractive structure.

$$P_D = -2 \cdot n_1 \cdot B_2 \cdot (\lambda_1/\lambda_B)$$

(Numeral 4)

$$\phi_b = n \times (\lambda/\lambda_B) \times \sum_{j=0} B_{2j} h^{2j}$$

Incidentally, in the Numeral 4 above, h (mm) represents a height in the direction perpendicular to the optical axis, B_{2j} represents the coefficient of optical path difference function, n represents a diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light of the entering light flux, λ (nm) represents a wavelength of a light flux entering the

diffractive structure, and λ_B (nm) represents a manufacture wavelength of the diffractive structure.

A chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention is one having therein the first light source that emits the first light flux having the first wavelength λ_1 that is not more than 450 nm, the second light source that emits the second light flux having the second wavelength λ_2 that is longer than 1.3 times the first wavelength λ_1 that is not more than 450 nm, and an objective lens unit that converges the first light flux emitted from the first light source on an information recording surface of the first optical disc and converges the second light flux emitted from the second light source on an information recording surface of the second optical disc having recording density different from that of the first optical disc wherein the chromatic aberration correcting optical element is arranged between a group of the first and second light sources and the objective lens unit and is arranged in the optical path that is common to the first and second light fluxes, and it is the chromatic aberration correcting optical element where the first light flux enters to be substantially parallel with the optical axis and emerges to be substantially in parallel, and it has,

on at least one optical surface thereof, the diffracting surface on which a diffractive structure composed of plural ring-shaped zones divided by microscopic steps is formed, and a depth of the step in the optical axis direction is designed so that diffraction order n_2 of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the second light flux enters may be lower than diffraction order n_1 of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the first light flux enters the diffractive structure.

In the chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention, it is preferable that the diffractive structure is formed on an optical surface that is macroscopically flat, and an optical surface opposite to the aforementioned optical surface is one on which the paraxial power is negative and no diffractive structure is formed.

In the chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention, it is preferable that the second wavelength λ_2 is within a range of 600 nm - 700 nm, and a combination of the diffraction orders n_1 and n_2 is either one of $(n_1, n_2) = (2, 1), (3, 2), (4, 2), (5, 3), (6, 4), (7, 4), (8, 5), (10, 6)$.

In the chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention, it is preferable that the refractive index of a constituent lens having the diffracting surface of the chromatic aberration correcting optical element for the first wavelength λ_1 is in a range of 1.5 - 1.6, Abbe's number for d line (wavelength 587.6 nm) is in a range of 50 - 60, and depth d_0 of the step that is closest to the optical axis in the optical axis direction satisfies either one of the following expressions (1) - (8).

$$1.2 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 1.7 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (1)$$

$$1.9 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 2.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (2)$$

$$2.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 3.2 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (3)$$

$$3.3 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 4.2 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (4)$$

$$4.4 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.0 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (5)$$

$$4.7 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.7 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (6)$$

$$5.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 6.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (7)$$

$$6.9 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 8.1 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (8)$$

In the chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention, it is preferable that the optical pickup device has a third light source emitting a third light flux having third wavelength λ_3 that is different from each of the first wavelength λ_1 and the second wavelength λ_2 , the

objective lens unit converges the third light flux emitted from the third light source on an information recording surface of the third optical disc having recording density that is different from that of each of the first optical disc and the second optical disc, the chromatic aberration correcting optical element is arranged in the optical path common for the first - third light fluxes, the second wavelength λ_2 is within a range of 600 nm- 700 nm, the third wavelength λ_3 is within a range of 730 nm- 830 nm, and a combination of the diffraction orders n_1 , n_2 and n_3 is either one of $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (2, 1, 1), (4, 2, 2), (6, 4, 3), (8, 5, 4), (10, 6, 5)$ when n_3 represents the diffraction order of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted rays of light generated when the third light flux enters the diffractive structure.

In the chromatic aberration correcting optical element used in the invention, it is preferable that the refractive index of a constituent lens having the diffracting surface of the chromatic aberration correcting optical element for the first wavelength λ_1 is in a range of 1.5 - 1.6, Abbe's number for d line (wavelength 587.6 nm) is in a range of 50 - 60, and depth d_0 of the step that is closest to the optical axis

in the optical axis direction satisfies either one of the following expressions (9) - (13).

$$1.2 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 1.7 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (9)$$

$$2.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 3.0 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (10)$$

$$4.4 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 5.0 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (11)$$

$$5.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 6.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (12)$$

$$6.9 \text{ } \mu\text{m} < d_0 < 8.1 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (13)$$

EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

Preferred embodiments for the working of the invention will be explained in detail as follows, referring to the drawings.

(First Embodiment)

Fig. 1 is a plan view showing schematically the structure of first optical pickup device PU1 capable of conducting recording/reproducing of information properly for any of high density optical disk HD, DVD and CD.

In the optical specifications of the high density optical disk HD, a wavelength is 405 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 0.6 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.65, in the optical specifications of DVD, a wavelength is 655 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 0.6 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.63, and in the optical specifications of CD,

a wavelength is 785 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 1.2 mm and a numerical aperture is 0.50. However, a combination of a wavelength, a thickness of a protective layer and a numerical aperture is not limited to the foregoing.

The optical pickup device PU1 is composed of module MD1 for high density optical disc wherein violet semiconductor laser LD1 that emits a laser light flux having a wavelength of 405 nm when conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD and photodetector PD1 are integrated solidly, laser module LM having therein first light emitting point EP1 that emits a laser light flux having a wavelength of 655 nm when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD, second light emitting point EP2 that emits a laser light flux having a wavelength of 785 nm when conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD, first light-receiving portion DS1 that receives a light flux reflected from information recording surface RL2 of DVD, second light-receiving portion DS2 that receives a light flux reflected from information recording surface RL3 of CD and prism PS, objective lens unit OU that is made up of objective lens OBJ, biaxial actuator AC2 and of diaphragm ST0 corresponding to

numerical aperture NA of 0.65 of high density disc HD, polarized beam splitter BS, collimator lens COL, and of expander lens unit EU that is made up of negative lens NL and positive lens Pl.

Incidentally, Fig. 1 also shows a side view of laser module LM.

Further, as a light source for high density optical disc HD, it is also possible to use a violet SHG laser in addition to the aforementioned violet semiconductor laser LD1.

Further, objective lens OBJ is a plastic lens having an aspheric surface on its both sides optimized for high density optical disc HD, and a filter having wavelength-selectivity is formed on an optical surface of the plastic lens closer to the light source. This filter realizes numerical aperture NA of 0.63 for DVD and realizes numerical aperture NA of 0.50 for CD, by limiting a passage area for a light flux depending on a wavelength.

In place of the filter having the wavelength-selectivity, it is also possible to form the diffractive structures such as those described on pages 55 - 56 on the abstract of lecture for 27th Optics Symposium, on the light-source-side optical surface of objective lens OBJ.

Further, on the objective lens unit OU, there is provided an operation control circuit that controls operations of biaxial actuator AC2, though the operation control circuit is not illustrated.

The expander lens unit EU has both of a function as an optical unit for correcting chromatic aberration and a function as an optical unit for correcting spherical aberration. In other words, the same optical unit serves as an optical unit for correcting chromatic aberration and as an optical unit for correcting spherical aberration.

Further, on the optical surface of positive lens PL of expander lens EXP, there is formed a diffractive structure for correcting chromatic aberration of objective lens OBJ in a violet area, and as is shown on an enlarged diagram in Fig. 1, depth d_0 of a step of its ring-shaped zone in the optical axis direction is designed so that the order of diffraction of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when light fluxes having respectively a wavelength of 655 nm and a wavelength of 785 nm enter may be lower than the order of diffraction of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when a laser light flux having a wavelength of 405 nm enters. Owing to

this, sufficient diffraction efficiency can be obtained in each wavelength area, and chromatic aberration corrections in a wavelength area for wavelength 655 nm and that for wavelength 785 nm are prevented from being excessive.

Since an inclined angle of a marginal ray of light for a light flux entering objective lens OBJ can be changed when negative lens NL of the expander lens EXP is displaced along an optical axis by uniaxial actuator AC1, it is possible to correct spherical aberration changes of the spot on an information recording surface of a high density optical disc generated by various factors, details of which will be explained later.

Incidentally, on the expander lens unit EU, there is provided an operation control circuit that controls operations of uniaxial actuator AC1, though the illustration thereof is omitted.

When conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD in optical pickup device PU1, module MD1 for high density optical disc HD is operated to make violet semiconductor laser LD1 to emit light, as its course for a ray of light is shown with solid lines in Fig. 1. A divergent light flux emitted from the violet semiconductor laser LD1 is transmitted through polarized beam

splitter BS, then, passes through collimator lens COL to be transformed into a collimated light flux, then, is transmitted through expander lens EXP to be enlarged in terms of a diameter of the light flux, then, its diameter is regulated by diaphragm STO to become a spot formed on information recording surface RL1 through protective layer PL1 of high density optical disc HD by objective lens OBJ. The objective lens OBJ conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC that is arranged around the objective lens. The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL1 is transmitted again through objective lens OBJ, diaphragm STO, expander lens EXP and collimator lens COL to become a converged light flux, and is converged on a light-receiving surface of photodetector PD1 of module MD1 for high density optical disc HD, after being transmitted through polarized beam splitter. Thus, information recorded on high density optical disc HD can be read by the use of output signals of the photodetector PD1.

In the course of conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD, when spherical aberration of the spot on information recording surface RL1 is changed in the direction toward the excessive correction by the influence of, for example, wavelength changes of

violet semiconductor laser LD1, errors in thickness of protective layer PL1, focus jump between information recording surfaces of a two-layer disc, ambient temperature changes and changes in refractive index of objective lens OBJ caused by heat generation of biaxial actuator AC2, negative lens NL of expander lens EXP is displaced by uniaxial actuator AC1 so that a distance to the objective lens OBJ may be shortened. On the contrary, when spherical aberration of the spot on information recording surface RL1 is changed in the direction toward insufficient correction, negative lens NL of expander lens EXP is displaced by uniaxial actuator AC1 so that a distance to the objective lens OBJ may be broadened. Due to this, the spot on the information recording surface RL1 turns out to be in the state where spherical aberration is corrected constantly, thus, excellent characteristics for recording/reproducing for high density optical disc HD can be obtained.

Further, a wavefront transmitted through positive lens PL of expander lens EXP and objective lens OBJ turns out to be in the state where chromatic aberration is properly corrected, a diameter of the spot converged on information recording surface RL1 is prevented from becoming large even when violet semiconductor laser LD1 causes mode hopping in

the course of switching from reproducing of information to recording.

Further, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD in the optical pickup device PU1, light-emitting point EP1 is made to emit light. A divergent light flux emitted from the light-emitting point EP1 is reflected on prism PS, and is reflected by polarized beam splitter BS to be transformed into a collimated light flux by collimator lens COL, as its course for a ray of light is shown with broken lines in Fig. 1. After that, a diameter of the light flux is enlarged by expander lens EXP, and then, it is regulated by diaphragm STO and is further regulated by a filter having wavelength-selectivity. Subsequently, the light flux becomes a spot which is formed by objective lens OBJ on information recording surface RL2 through protective layer PL2 of DVD. The objective lens OBJ conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC arranged around the objective lens. The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL2 is transmitted again through the objective lens, the diaphragm STO, expander lens EXP and collimator lens COL to become a converged light flux, then, reflected by polarized beam splitter BS to be converged on light-receiving portion DS1

after being reflected twice in prism PS. Thus, information recorded on DVD can be read by the use of output signals of the light-receiving portion DS1.

Since the objective lens OBJ is a plastic lens having an aspheric surface on its both sides optimized for high density optical disc HD as stated above, when a light flux having a wavelength of 655 nm enters objective lens OBJ, a spot formed on information recording surface RL2 of DVD through converging is changed in terms of spherical aberration in the direction toward excessive correction, by an influence of wavelength dispersion of objective lens OBJ. Therefore, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD, a distance between negative lens NL of expander lens EXP and objective lens OBJ is optimized (namely, a position of an object point of objective lens OBJ is optimized) by narrowing a distance to objective lens OBJ so that spherical aberration changes may be corrected, to conduct recording/reproducing of information for DVD.

Further, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD in the optical pickup device PU1, light-emitting point EP2 is made to emit light. A divergent light flux emitted from the light-emitting point EP2 is reflected on prism PS, and is reflected by polarized beam splitter BS

to be transformed into a collimated light flux by collimator lens COL, as its course for a ray of light is shown with two-dot chain lines in Fig. 1. After that, a diameter of the light flux is enlarged by expander lens EXP, and then, it is regulated by diaphragm STO and is further regulated by a filter having wavelength-selectivity. Subsequently, the light flux becomes a spot which is formed by objective lens OBJ on information recording surface RL3 through protective layer PL3 of CD. The objective lens OBJ conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC arranged around the objective lens. The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL3 is transmitted again through objective lens OBJ, diaphragm STO, expander lens EXP and collimator lens COL to become a converged light flux, and is reflected by polarized beam splitter BS to be converged on light-receiving portion DS2 after being reflected twice in prism PS. Thus, information recorded on DVD can be read by the use of output signals of the light-receiving portion DS2.

Since the objective lens OBJ is a plastic lens having an aspheric surface on its both sides optimized for high density optical disc HD as stated above, when a light flux having a wavelength of 785 nm enters objective lens OBJ, a

spot formed on information recording surface RL3 of CD through converging is changed in terms of spherical aberration in the direction toward excessive correction, by an influence of wavelength dispersion of objective lens OBJ and of a difference between protective layer PL1 and protective layer PL3 of CD. Therefore, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD, a distance between negative lens NL of expander lens EXP and objective lens OBJ is optimized (namely, a position of an object point of objective lens OBJ is optimized) by narrowing a distance to objective lens OBJ so that spherical aberration changes may be corrected, to conduct recording/reproducing of information for CD.

(Second Embodiment)

Fig. 2 is a plan view showing schematically the structure of second optical pickup device PU2 capable of conducting recording/reproducing of information properly for any of two types of high density optical discs each having a different standard including first high density optical disk HD1 and second high density optical disc HD2, DVD and CD. In the optical specifications of the first high density optical disk HD1, a wavelength is 405 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 0.1 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.85, in the

optical specifications of the second high density optical disk HD2, a wavelength is 405 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 0.6 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.65, in the optical specifications of DVD, a wavelength is 655 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 0.6 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.63, and in the optical specifications of CD, a wavelength is 785 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 1.2 mm and a numerical aperture is 0.50. However, a combination of a wavelength, a thickness of a protective layer and a numerical aperture is not limited to the foregoing.

The optical pickup device PU2 is composed of module MD1 for high density optical disc HD wherein violet semiconductor laser LD1 that emits a laser light flux having a wavelength of 405 nm when conducting recording/reproducing of information for the first high density optical disc HD1 and the second high density optical disc HD2 and photodetector PD1 are integrated solidly, laser module LM having therein first light emitting point EP1 that emits a laser light flux having a wavelength of 655 nm when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD, second light emitting point EP2 that emits a laser light flux having a wavelength of 785 nm when conducting recording/reproducing of

information for CD, first light-receiving portion DS1 that receives a light flux reflected from information recording surface RL2 of DVD, second light-receiving portion DS2 that receives a light flux reflected from information recording surface RL3 of CD and prism PS, objective lens unit OU, polarized beam splitter BS, and of collimator lens unit CU that is made up of collimator lens COL and uniaxial actuator AC1.

Incidentally, Fig. 2 also shows a side view of laser module LM.

Further, as a light source for high density optical disc HD, it is also possible to use a violet SHG laser in addition to the aforementioned violet semiconductor laser LD1.

Further, the objective lens unit OU is composed of first objective lens OBJ1 for conducting recording/reproducing of information for first high density optical disc HD1, first diaphragm ST01 corresponding to numerical aperture NA 0.85 of the first high density optical disc HD1, second objective lens OBJ2 for conducting recording/reproducing of information for second high density optical disc HD2, DVD and CD, second diaphragm ST02 corresponding to numerical aperture NA 0.65 of the second

high density optical disc HD2, biaxial actuator AC2, and of an objective lens switching means (not shown) that switches the first objective lens OBJ1 and the second objective lens OBJ2 selectively depending on recording density of an optical disc conducting recording/reproducing as shown with an arrow in Fig. 2.

Further, the objective lens OBJ1 is a plastic lens having aspheric surfaces on its both sides optimized for first high density optical disc HD1, and a filter having wavelength-selectivity is formed on an optical surface of the plastic lens closer to the light source. This filter realizes numerical aperture NA of 0.63 for DVD and realizes numerical aperture NA of 0.50 for CD, by limiting a passage area for a light flux depending on a wavelength.

In place of the filter having the wavelength-selectivity, it is also possible to form the diffractive structures such as those described on pages 55 - 56 on the abstract of lecture for 27th Optics Symposium, on the light-source-side optical surface of the second objective lens OBJ2.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of objective lens unit OU used in the second optical pickup device PU2. The objective lens unit OU shown in Fig. 3 is provided with first objective

lens OBJ1 for conducting recording/reproducing of information for first high density optical disc HD1, first diaphragm STO1 (not shown) corresponding to numerical aperture NA 0.85 of the first high density optical disc HD1, second objective lens OBJ2 for conducting recording/reproducing of information for second high density optical disc HD2, DVD and CD, second diaphragm STO2 (not shown) corresponding to numerical aperture NA 0.65 of the second high density optical disc HD2, bobbin B that holds optical axes of the first objective lens OBJ1 and the second objective lens OBJ2 on the same circumference CL, stepping motor SM (not shown) serving as an objective lens switching means that rotates and moves the bobbin through supporting shaft P provided at the position of the center shaft of the circumference CL, chassis S that holds the bobbin rotatably through supporting shaft P provided at the position of the central axis of the circumference CL, and holds the bobbin so that it can reciprocate freely along the central axis of the aforementioned rotation, focusing actuator FA (not shown) that reciprocates the bobbin in the direction that is parallel to the supporting shaft P, and with tracking actuator TA that urges the bobbin B to rotate to position the first objective lens OBJ1 and the second objective lens OBJ2.

On the objective lens unit OU, there is provided an operation control circuit that controls operations of biaxial actuator AC2 (focusing actuator FA and tracking actuator TA), for which the illustration will be omitted here.

The first objective lens OBJ1 and the second objective lens OBJ2 are arranged respectively in through hole portions on a plane of disc-shaped bobbin B, to be identical in terms of a distance from the center of the bobbin. The bobbin B is engaged rotatably, at its central part, with an upper end portion of the supporting shaft P that is planted on the chassis S, and focusing actuator FA which is not illustrated is arranged on the lower portion of the supporting shaft P. This focusing actuator FA is composed of magnet FM provided on the lower end portion of the supporting shaft P and of focusing coil FC provided on a circumference of the magnet FM, to conduct focusing for the first objective lens OBJ1 and the second objective lens OBJ2.

Further, as stated above, the bobbin B is given rotary operations whose center is on the supporting shaft P having its axial line that is parallel with an optical axis, by tracing actuator TA. The tracing actuator TA is equipped with a pair of tracking coils TCA and TCB which are provided on an edge portion of the bobbin to be symmetrical about the

supporting shaft P, and with two pairs of magnets TMA, TMB, TMC and TMD which are provided on an edge portion of the bobbin closely each other to be symmetrical about the supporting shaft P.

When the tracking coils TCA and TCB face respectively a pair of magnets TMA and TMB on the other side, positions of the magnets TMA and TMB are established so that the first objective lens OBJ1 may be on the optical path for a light flux emitted from a laser light source, and when the tracking coils TCA and TCB face respectively another pair of magnets TMC and TMD on the other side, positions of the magnets TMA and TMB are established so that the second objective lens OBJ2 may be on the optical path for a light flux emitted from a laser light source.

Further, on the aforementioned bobbin B, there is provided an unillustrated stopper that limits a range of rotation so that tracking coil TCA may not face magnet TMA or magnet TMD, and tracking coil TCB may not face magnet TMB or magnet TMC.

Further, the tracking actuator TA is arranged so that the direction of a tangent on the outer circumference of circular bobbin B may be perpendicular to the direction of a tangent of the track of an optical disc, and correction

(tracking) for deviation of the spot for the track is conducted by urging the bobbin B to rotate at a microscopic unit.

Collimator lens unit CU has a function as a chromatic aberration correcting optical unit and a function as a spherical aberration correcting optical unit, and on an optical surface of collimator lens COL, there is formed a diffractive structure for correcting chromatic aberration of the first objective lens OBJ1 and the second objective lens OBJ2 in a violet area, and as is shown in the enlarged diagram in Fig. 2, depth d of a step of its ring-shaped zone in the optical axis direction is designed so that the order of diffraction of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when light fluxes having respectively a wavelength of 655 nm and a wavelength of 785 nm enter may be lower than the order of diffraction of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when a laser light flux having a wavelength of 405 nm enters. Owing to this, sufficient diffraction efficiency can be obtained in each wavelength area, and chromatic aberration corrections in a wavelength area for wavelength 655 nm and

that for wavelength 785 nm are prevented from being excessive.

Since an inclined angle of a marginal ray of light for a light flux entering the first objective lens OBJ1 and the second objective lens OBJ2 can be changed when collimator lens COL is displaced along an optical axis by uniaxial actuator AC1, it is possible to correct spherical aberration changes of the spot on an information recording surface of a high density optical disc generated by various factors, details of which will be explained later.

Incidentally, on the collimator lens unit, there is provided an operation control circuit that controls operations of uniaxial actuator AC1, though the illustration thereof is omitted.

When conducting recording/reproducing of information for first high density optical disc HD1 in optical pickup device PU2, the first objective lens OBJ1 is inserted into an optical path for a light flux emitted from violet semiconductor laser LD1, by an objective lens switching means of objective lens unit OU. After that, module MD1 for high density optical disc HD is operated to make violet semiconductor laser LD1 to emit light, as its course for a ray of light is shown with solid lines in Fig. 2. A

divergent light flux emitted from the violet semiconductor laser LD1 is transmitted through polarized beam splitter BS, then, passes through collimator lens COL to be transformed into a collimated light flux, then, is regulated in terms of a diameter of the light flux by the first diaphragm ST01 to become a spot formed on information recording surface RL1A through protective layer PL1A of first high density optical disc HD1 by first objective lens OBJ1. The first objective lens OBJ1 conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC that is arranged around the objective lens. The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL1A is transmitted again through the first objective lens OBJ1, the first diaphragm ST01, and collimator lens COL to become a converged light flux, and is converged on a light-receiving surface of photodetector PD1 of module MD1 for high density optical disc HD, after being transmitted through polarized beam splitter BS. Thus, information recorded on the first high density optical disc HD1 can be read by the use of output signals of the photodetector PD1.

Further, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for second high density optical disc HD2 in optical pickup device PU2, the second objective lens OBJ2 is

inserted into an optical path for a light flux emitted from violet semiconductor laser LD1, by an objective lens switching means of objective lens unit OU. After that, module MD1 for high density optical disc HD is operated to make violet semiconductor laser LD1 to emit light, as its course for a ray of light is shown with solid lines in Fig.

2. A divergent light flux emitted from the violet semiconductor laser LD1 is transmitted through polarized beam splitter BS, then, passes through collimator lens COL to be transformed into a collimated light flux, then, is regulated in terms of a diameter of the light flux by the second diaphragm ST02 to become a spot formed on information recording surface RL1B through protective layer PL1B of second high density optical disc HD2 by second objective lens OBJ2. The second objective lens OBJ2 conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC that is arranged around the objective lens. The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL1B is transmitted again through the second objective lens OBJ2, the second diaphragm ST02, and collimator lens COL to become a converged light flux, and is converged on a light-receiving surface of photodetector PD1 of module MD1 for high density optical disc HD, after being transmitted through polarized

beam splitter BS. Thus, information recorded on the second high density optical disc HD2 can be read by the use of output signals of the photodetector PD1.

In the case of conducting recording/reproducing of information for first high density disc HD1 (or second high density disc HD2), when spherical aberration of a spot on information recording surface RL1A (RL1B) is changed in the direction toward excessive correction, by influences including wavelength changes of violet semiconductor laser LD1, errors of a thickness of protective layer PL1A (PL1B), focus jump between recording surfaces of two-layer disc, ambient temperature changes and refractive index changes of first optical lens OBJ1 (second optical lens OBJ2) caused by heat generation of biaxial actuator AC2, for example, collimator lens COL is displaced by uniaxial actuator AC1 so that a distance to the first objective lens OBJ1 (second objective lens OBJ2) may be increased. On the contrary, when spherical aberration of a spot on information recording surface RL1A (RL2B) is changed in the direction toward insufficient correction, collimator lens COL is displaced by uniaxial actuator AC1 so that a distance to the first objective lens OBJ1 (second objective lens OBJ2) may be decreased. Owing to this, a spot on information recording

surface RL1A (RL1B) is constantly in the state where spherical aberration of the spot is corrected, which makes it possible to obtain excellent recording/reproducing characteristics for the first high density optical disc HD1 (the second high density optical disc HD2).

Further, since a wavefront which has been transmitted through collimator lens COL and objective lens OBJ each having thereon a formed diffractive structure comes under the state where chromatic aberration is properly corrected, even when violet semiconductor laser LD1 causes mode hopping in the course of switching from information reproducing to information recording, a diameter of a spot formed on information recording surface RL1A (RL1B) through converging does not grow greater.

Further, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD in the optical pickup device PU2, light-emitting point EP1 is made to emit light, after second objective lens OBJ2 is inserted in an optical path for a light flux coming from the light-emitting point EP1 by an objective lens switching means of objective lens unit OU. A divergent light flux emitted from the light-emitting point EP1 is reflected on prism PS as its course for a ray of light is shown with broken lines in Fig. 2, and is reflected by

polarized beam splitter BS to be transformed into a collimated light flux by collimator lens COL. After that, a diameter of the light flux is regulated by the second diaphragm STO2, and then, it is further regulated by a filter having wavelength-selectivity. Subsequently, the light flux becomes a spot which is formed by objective lens OBJ2 on information recording surface RL2 through protective layer PL2 of DVD. The second objective lens OBJ2 conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC arranged around the objective lens. The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL2 is transmitted again through the second objective lens OBJ2, the second diaphragm STO2 and collimator lens COL to become a converged light flux, then, reflected by polarized beam splitter BS to be converged on a light-receiving portion DS1 after being reflected twice in prism PS. Thus, information recorded on DVD can be read by the use of output signals of the light-receiving portion DS1.

Since the second objective lens OBJ2 is a plastic lens having an aspheric surface on its both sides optimized for the second high density optical disc HD2 as stated above, when a light flux having a wavelength of 655 nm enters the second objective lens OBJ2, a spot formed on information

recording surface RL2 of DVD through converging is changed in terms of spherical aberration in the direction toward excessive correction, by an influence of wavelength dispersion of the second objective lens OBJ2. Therefore, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD, a distance between collimator lens COL and the second objective lens OBJ2 is optimized (namely, a position of an object point of the second objective lens OBJ2 is optimized) by expanding a distance to the second objective lens OBJ2 so that spherical aberration changes may be corrected, to conduct recording/reproducing of information for DVD.

Further, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD in the optical pickup device PU2, light-emitting point EP2 is made to emit light after the second objective lens OBJ2 is inserted in an optical path for a light flux coming from the light-emitting point EP2 by an objective lens switching means of objective lens unit OU. A divergent light flux emitted from the light-emitting point EP2 is reflected on prism PS, and is reflected by polarized beam splitter BS to be transformed into a collimated light flux by collimator lens COL, as its course for a ray of light is shown with two-dot chain lines in Fig. 2. After that, a diameter of the light flux is regulated by a filter having

wavelength-selectivity a diameter of the light flux is regulated by the second diaphragm ST02. Subsequently, the light flux becomes a spot which is formed by the second objective lens OBJ2 on information recording surface RL3 through protective layer PL3 of CD. The second objective lens OBJ2 conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC2 arranged around the objective lens. The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL3 is transmitted again through the second objective lens OBJ, second diaphragm ST02 and collimator lens COL to become a converged light flux, and is reflected by polarized beam splitter BS to be converged on light-receiving portion DS2 after being reflected twice in prism PS, after being reflected by polarized beam splitter BS. Thus, information recorded on DVD can be read by the use of output signals of the light-receiving portion DS2.

Since the second objective lens OBJ2 is a plastic lens having an aspheric surface on its both sides optimized for the second high density optical disc HD2 as stated above, when a light flux having a wavelength of 785 nm enters the second objective lens OBJ2, a spot formed on information recording surface RL3 of CD through converging is changed in terms of spherical aberration in the direction toward

excessive correction, by an influence of wavelength dispersion of the second objective lens OBJ2 and of a difference between protective layer PL1B of the second high density disc and protective layer PL3 of CD. Therefore, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD, a distance between collimator lens and the second objective lens OBJ2 is optimized (namely, a position of an object point of the second objective lens OBJ2 is optimized) by expanding a distance to the second objective lens OBJ2 so that spherical aberration changes may be corrected, to conduct recording/reproducing of information for CD.

(Third Embodiment)

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing schematically the structure of third optical pickup device PU3 capable of high density optical disc HD, DVD and CD. In the optical specifications of the high density optical disc HD, a wavelength is 405 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 0.6 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.65, in the optical specifications of DVD, a wavelength is 655 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 0.6 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.63, and in the optical specifications of CD, a wavelength is 785 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 1.2 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.50. However, a combination of a wavelength, a thickness of

a protective layer and a numerical aperture is not limited to the foregoing.

The optical pickup device PU3 is composed of laser module MD1 having therein first light emitting point EP1 that emits a laser light flux with wavelength of 405 nm which is emitted when conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD, second light emitting point EP2 that emits a laser light flux with wavelength of 655 nm which is emitted when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD, third light emitting point EP3 that emits a laser light flux with wavelength of 785 nm which is emitted when conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD, first light-receiving portion DS1 that receives reflected light flux coming from information recording surface RL1 of high density optical disc HD, second light-receiving portion DS2 that receives reflected light flux coming from information recording surface RL2 of DVD, third light-receiving portion DS3 that receives reflected light flux coming from information recording surface RL3 of CD, and prism PS, objective lens unit OU composed of objective lens OBJ, biaxial actuator AC2 and of diaphragm STO corresponding to numerical aperture NA 0.65 of high density optical disc HD, collimator lens COL, and liquid crystal element LCD

equipped with a pair of electrodes ELP1 and ELP2 arranged to be held between a pair of optical transparent base boards T1 and T2, liquid crystal molecule layer LC arranged to be held between the electrodes ELP1 and ELP2 and with a power supply (not shown) for impressing voltage on the electrodes ELP1 and ELP2.

Further, as a light source for high density optical disc HD, it is also possible to use a violet SHG laser in addition to the aforementioned violet semiconductor laser LD1.

Further, objective lens OBJ is a plastic lens having an aspheric surface on its both sides optimized for high density optical disc HD, and a filter having wavelength-selectivity is formed on an optical surface of the plastic lens closer to the light source. This filter realizes numerical aperture NA of 0.63 for DVD and realizes numerical aperture NA of 0.50 for CD, by limiting a passage area for a light flux depending on a wavelength.

In place of the filter having the wavelength-selectivity, it is also possible to form the diffractive structures such as those described on pages 55 - 56 on the abstract of lecture for 27th Optics Symposium, on the light-source-side optical surface of objective lens OBJ.

Further, on the objective lens unit OU, there is provided an operation control circuit that controls operations of biaxial actuator AC2, though the operation control circuit is not illustrated.

Further, the objective lens OBJ is integrated solidly with liquid crystal element LCD by folder F and it conducts tracking and focusing together with the liquid crystal element LCD.

Collimator lens COL is equipped with a function as a chromatic aberration correcting optical unit, and on an optical surface of collimator lens COL, there is formed a diffractive structure for correcting chromatic aberration of objective lens OBJ in a violet area, and as is shown on an enlarged diagram in Fig. 4, depth d of a step of its ring-shaped zone in the optical axis direction is designed so that the order of diffraction of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when light fluxes having respectively a wavelength of 655 nm and a wavelength of 785 nm enter may be lower than the order of diffraction of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when a laser light flux having a wavelength of 405 nm enters. Owing to this, sufficient diffraction efficiency

can be obtained in each wavelength area, and chromatic aberration corrections in a wavelength area for wavelength 655 nm and that for wavelength 785 nm are prevented from becoming excessive..

The liquid crystal element LCD is equipped with a function as spherical aberration correcting optical unit, and it can correct spherical aberration changes of a spot formed on an information recording surface of high density optical disc generated by various factors. Since technologies to correct spherical aberration changes with these liquid crystal elements LCD are described in TOKKAI No. 2001-43549, for example, detailed description will be omitted here.

When conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD in optical pickup device PU3, light-emitting point EP1 is made to emit light, first. A divergent light flux emitted from the light-emitting point EP1 is reflected by prism PS, then, is transmitted through polarized beam splitter BS to be transformed into a parallel light flux by collimator lens COL. After that, it is transmitted through the liquid crystal element LCD, and is regulated by diaphragm STO in terms of a diameter of a light flux, to become a spot that is formed by objective lens OBJ on information recording surface RL1 through protective layer

PL1 of high density optical disc HD. The objective lens OBJ conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC that is arranged around the objective lens. The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL1 is transmitted again through the objective lens OBJ, the diaphragm STO, liquid crystal element LCD and collimator lens COL to become a converged light flux which is reflected by polarized beam splitter BS and then, is reflected twice in prism PS to be converged on a light-receiving portion DS1. Thus, information recorded on the high density optical disc HD can be read by the use of output signals of the light-receiving portion DS1.

In the case of conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD, when spherical aberration of the spot on information recording surface RL1 is changed in the direction of excessive correction by influences such as, for example, wavelength changes of a violet laser light flux emitted from light-emitting point EP1, errors in a thickness of protective layer PL1, focus jump between information recording surfaces of a two-layer disc and refractive index changes of objective lens OBJ caused by ambient temperature changes and heat generation of

biaxial actuator AC2, distribution of refractive index in liquid crystal molecule layer LC is changed by making a power supply to impress voltage on electrodes ELP1 and ELP2, so that spherical aberration wavefront that is corrected insufficiently may be given to a violet laser light flux that passes through liquid crystal element LCD. On the contrary, when spherical aberration of the spot on information recording surface RL1 is changed in the direction of insufficient correction, distribution of refractive index in liquid crystal molecule layer LC is changed by making a power supply to impress voltage on electrodes ELP1 and ELP2, so that spherical aberration wavefront that is corrected excessively may be given to a violet laser light flux that passes through liquid crystal element LCD. Due to this, the spot on the information recording surface RL1 turns out to be in the state where spherical aberration is corrected constantly, thus, excellent characteristics for recording/reproducing for high density optical disc HD can be obtained.

Further, a wavefront transmitted through collimator lens COL and objective lens OBJ turns out to be in the state where chromatic aberration is properly corrected, a diameter of the spot formed on information recording surface RL1

through converging is prevented from becoming large even when violet semiconductor laser LD1 causes mode hopping in the case of switching from reproducing of information to recording.

Further, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD in the optical pickup device PU3, light-emitting point EP1 is made to emit light. A divergent light flux emitted from the light-emitting point EP2 is reflected on prism PS, and is reflected by polarized beam splitter BS to be transformed into a collimated light flux by collimator lens COL, as a path of a ray of light for the divergent light flux is shown with broken lines in Fig. 4. After that, the collimated light passes through liquid crystal element LCD and is regulated in terms of a diameter of the light flux by diaphragm STO to become a spot which is formed by objective lens OBJ on information recording surface RL2 through protective layer PL2 of DVD. The objective lens OBJ conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC arranged around the objective lens. The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL2 is transmitted again through the objective lens OBJ, the diaphragm STO, liquid crystal element LCD and collimator lens COL to become a converged light flux, then,

reflected by polarized beam splitter BS to be converged on light-receiving portion DS1 after being reflected twice in prism PS. Thus, information recorded on DVD can be read by the use of output signals of the light-receiving portion DS1.

Since the objective lens OBJ is a plastic lens having an aspheric surface on its both sides optimized for high density optical disc HD as stated above, when a light flux having a wavelength of 655 nm enters objective lens OBJ, a spot formed on information recording surface RL2 of DVD through converging is changed in terms of spherical aberration in the direction toward excessive correction, by an influence of wavelength dispersion of objective lens OBJ. Therefore, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD, insufficiently-corrected spherical aberration wavefront is given to the light flux having a wavelength of 655 nm that is transmitted through liquid crystal element LCD, by impressing voltage to electrodes ELP1 and ELP2 from a power supply and thereby by changing refractive index distribution in liquid crystal molecule layer LC, so that spherical aberration changes may be corrected. Due to this, the light flux having a wavelength of 655 nm that has been transmitted through liquid crystal element LCD and objective lens OBJ and is converged on

information recording surface RL2 of DVD turns out to be in the state where spherical aberration is corrected, which makes it possible to conduct recording/reproducing of information for DVD.

Further, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD in the optical pickup device PU3, light-emitting point EP3 is made to emit light. A divergent light flux emitted from the light-emitting point EP3 is reflected on prism PS, and is reflected by polarized beam splitter BS to be transformed into a collimated light flux by collimator lens COL, as a path of the divergent light flux is shown with two-dot chain lines in Fig. 4. After that, the collimated light flux passes through liquid crystal element LCD and is regulated in terms of a diameter of the light flux by diaphragm STO to become a spot which is formed by objective lens OBJ on information recording surface RL3 through protective layer PL3 of CD. The objective lens OBJ conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC2 arranged around the objective lens. The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL3 is transmitted again through objective lens OBJ, diaphragm STO, liquid crystal element LCD and collimator lens COL to become a converged light flux, and is reflected by

polarized beam splitter BS to be converged on light-receiving portion DS3 after being reflected twice in prism PS. Thus, information recorded on CD can be read by the use of output signals of the light-receiving portion DS3.

Since the objective lens OBJ is a plastic lens having an aspheric surface on its both sides optimized for high density optical disc HD as stated above, when a light flux having a wavelength of 785 nm enters objective lens OBJ, a spot formed on information recording surface RL3 of CD through converging is changed in terms of spherical aberration in the direction toward excessive correction, by an influence of wavelength dispersion of objective lens OBJ and of a difference between protective layer PL1 and protective layer PL3 of CD. Therefore, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD, insufficiently-corrected spherical aberration wavefront is given to the light flux having a wavelength of 785 nm that is transmitted through liquid crystal element LCD, by impressing voltage to electrodes ELP1 and ELP2 from a power supply and thereby by changing refractive index distribution in liquid crystal molecule layer LC, so that spherical aberration changes may be corrected. Due to this, the light flux having a wavelength of 785 nm that has been transmitted through liquid

crystal element LCD and objective lens OBJ and is converged on information recording surface RL3 of CD turns out to be in the state where spherical aberration is corrected, which makes it possible to conduct recording/reproducing of information for CD.

(Fourth Embodiment)

Fig. 5 is a diagram showing schematically the structure of fourth optical pickup device PU4 capable of high density optical disc HD, DVD and CD. In the optical specifications of the high density optical disc HD, a wavelength is 405 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 0.1 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.85, in the optical specifications of DVD, a wavelength is 655 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 0.6 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.65, and in the optical specifications of CD, a wavelength is 785 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 1.2 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.50. However, a combination of a wavelength, a thickness of a protective layer and a numerical aperture is not limited to the foregoing.

The optical pickup device PU4 is composed of violet semiconductor laser LD1 that is made to emit light when conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD and emits a laser light flux having a

wavelength of 405 nm, red semiconductor laser LD2 that is made to emit light when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD and emits a laser light flux having a wavelength of 655 nm, photodetector PD1/PD2 that can be used commonly for high density optical disc HD and DVD, laser module MD3 for CD wherein infrared semiconductor laser LD3 which is made to emit light when conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD and emits a laser light flux having a wavelength of 785 nm and photodetector PD3 are integrated solidly, objective lens unit OU, first polarized beam splitter BS1, second polarized beam splitter BS2, third polarized beam splitter BS3, collimator lens unit CU that is composed of first collimator lens COL1 and of uniaxial actuator AC1, second collimator lens COL2, sensor lens SEN and beam arranging element SH.

Incidentally, it is also possible to use violet SHG laser in addition to the violet semiconductor laser LD1, as a light source for high density optical disc HD.

The objective lens unit OU is composed of first objective lens OBJ1 for conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD and DVD, first diaphragm ST01 corresponding to numerical aperture NA 0.85 of high density optical disc HD, second objective lens OBJ2 for

conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD, second diaphragm ST02 corresponding to numerical aperture NA 0.50 of CD, biaxial actuator AC2 and an objective lens switching means (not shown) for switching the first objective lens OBJ1 and the second objective lens OBJ2 selectively depending on recording density of an optical disc for recording/reproducing of information, as shown by an arrow in Fig. 5. Incidentally, the structure of the objective lens OU is the same as that shown in Fig. 3, and its explanation will be omitted. The first objective lens OBJ1 is composed of diffracting lens L1 and light-converging lens L2 which has, on its both sides, aspheric surfaces and has a function to converge a laser light flux having passed the diffracting lens L1 on an information recording surface of an optical disc. The diffracting lens L1 is a plastic lens, while, the light-converging lens L2 is a glass lens. Respective lenses are integrated solidly through holding member HB.

With respect to optical specifications of high density optical disc HD and of DVD which are assumed in the course of designing the first objective lens OBJ1, wavelength λ_1 is 405 nm, a thickness of protective layer PL1 is 0.1 mm and numerical aperture NA1 is 0.85 for high density optical disc

HD, and wavelength λ_2 is 655 nm, thickness t_2 of protective layer PL2 is 0.6 mm and numerical aperture NA2 is 0.65.

However, a combination of a wavelength, a thickness of a protective layer and a numerical aperture is not limited to the foregoing.

Further, on the objective lens unit OU, there is provided an operation control circuit that controls operations of biaxial actuator AC2, though an explanation for the circuit will be omitted here.

Optical functional surface S1 of diffracting lens L1 on the light source side is divided into first area AREA1 corresponding to an area within NA2 and second area AREA2 (not shown) corresponding to an area from NA2 to NA1, and on the first area AREA1, there is formed stepwise diffractive structure DOE wherein plural ring-shaped zones in which a step structure is formed are arranged around the optical axis that serves as a center.

In the stepwise diffractive structure DOE formed on the first area AREA1, depth d per one step of the stepwise structure formed in each ring-shaped zone is established to be a value calculated by $d = 2 \cdot \lambda_1 / (n_1 - 1)$ (μm), and division number N of each ring-shaped zone is established to

be 5. However, λ_1 is one wherein a wavelength of a laser light flux emitted from a violet semiconductor laser is expressed in a unit of micron (in this case, $\lambda_1 = 0.405 \mu\text{m}$), and n_1 is a refractive index of diffracting lens L1 for wavelength λ_1 (in this case, $n_1 = 1.524694$).

When a laser light source having wavelength λ_1 enters for the stepwise diffractive structure DOE, there is generated an optical path difference of $2 \times \lambda_1$ (μm) between adjoining steps, and the laser light source having wavelength λ_1 is transmitted as it is without being diffracted because it is not given a phase difference substantially. Incidentally, in the following explanation, the light flux that is transmitted through the stepwise diffractive structure while being kept intact without being given a phase difference substantially is called zero-order diffracted light.

On the other hand, when a laser light source having wavelength λ_2 ($\lambda_2 = 0.655 \mu\text{m}$ in this case) emitted from a red semiconductor laser enters for the stepwise diffractive structure DOE, there is generated an optical path difference of $d \times (n_2 - 1) - \lambda_2 = 0.13 \mu\text{m}$, and on one ring-shaped zone representing one fifth of the total ring-shaped zones, there

is generated an optical path difference of $0.13 \times 5 = 0.65 \mu\text{m}$ that is equivalent to one wavelength of wavelength λ_2 , therefore, wavefronts passing through adjoining ring-shaped zones are shifted by one wavelength to be overlapped.

Namely, the light flux with wavelength λ_2 is changed by the stepwise diffractive structure DOE to be diffracted light that is diffracted in the primary direction. On the objective lens OBJ, diffracting effects of the stepwise diffractive structure DOE for wavelength λ_2 is utilized to correct spherical aberration caused by a difference of thickness between protective layer PL1 of high density optical disc HD and protective layer PL2 of DVD.

Incidentally, n_2 represents a refractive index of diffracting lens L2 for wavelength λ_2 ($n_2 = 1.506513$ in this case). The diffraction efficiency of the primary diffracted light of the laser beam having wavelength λ_2 in this case is 87.3% which, however, corresponds to a sufficient amount of light for conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD.

Incidentally, since the stepwise diffractive structure DOE is formed on the first area AREA1 including the optical axis, the spherical aberration caused by a difference of thickness between protective layer PL1 and protective layer

PL2 is corrected only for the light flux with wavelength λ_2 that passes through the first area AREA1, and it is not corrected for the light flux with wavelength λ_2 that passes through the second area AREA2. Therefore, the light flux passing through the second area AREA2 among light fluxes with wavelength λ_2 entering the objective lens OBJ becomes flare components which do not contribute to spot formation on information recording surface RL2 of DVD.

Since this is equivalent to automatic regulation of an aperture corresponding to NA2, it is not necessary to provide an aperture regulating element corresponding to numerical aperture NA of DVD, in the fourth optical pickup device PU4.

The first collimator lens COL1 is equipped with both of the function as an optical unit for correcting chromatic aberration and the function as an optical unit for correcting spherical aberration. Namely, the optical unit for correcting chromatic aberration and the optical unit for correcting spherical aberration are represented by the same optical unit.

Further, on the plane of emergence of the first collimator lens COL1, there is formed a diffractive structure for correcting chromatic aberration of the first objective

lens OBJ1 in the violet area, and as is shown on an enlarged diagram in Fig. 5, depth d of a step of its ring-shaped zone in the optical axis direction is designed so that the order of diffraction of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when light flux having a wavelength of 655 nm enter may be lower than the order of diffraction of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when a laser light flux having a wavelength of 405 nm enters. Owing to this, sufficient diffraction efficiency can be obtained in each wavelength area, and chromatic aberration correction in a wavelength area for wavelength 655 nm is prevented from being excessive.

Since an inclined angle of a marginal ray of light for a light flux entering the first objective lens OBJ1 can be changed when the first collimator lens COL1 is displaced along an optical axis by uniaxial actuator AC1, it is possible to correct spherical aberration changes of the spot on an information recording surface of a high density optical disc generated by various factors, details of which will be explained later.

Incidentally, on the collimator lens unit CU, there is provided an operation control circuit that controls

operations of uniaxial actuator AC1, though the illustration thereof is omitted.

When conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD in optical pickup device PU4, violet semiconductor laser LD1 is made to emit light, as its course for a ray of light is shown with solid lines in Fig. 5. A divergent light flux emitted from the violet semiconductor laser LD1 passes through beam arranging element SH, thereby, its sectional form is arranged to be a circular form from an oval, and then, it passes through the first and second polarized beam splitters BS1 and BS2 to be converted into a parallel light flux by the first collimator lens COL1. Then, it passes through the third polarized beam splitter BS3, and is regulated by diaphragm ST01 in terms of a diameter of the light flux to become a spot that is formed on information recording surface RL1 by the first objective lens OBJ1 through protective layer PL1 of high density optical disc HD. The first objective lens OBJ1 conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC2.

The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL1 is transmitted again through the first objective lens OBJ1, the third polarized beam splitter BS3 and the first collimator lens COL1, and

then, is reflected by the second polarized beam splitter BS2 to be given astigmatism by sensor lens SEN, and to be converted into the converged light flux, thus, it is converged on a light-receiving surface of each of photodetectors PD1/PD2. Thus, information recorded on high density optical disc HD can be read by the use of output signals of the photodetectors PD1/PD2.

In the case of conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD, when spherical aberration of the spot on information recording surface RL1 is changed in the direction of excessive correction by influences such as, for example, wavelength changes of a violet semiconductor laser LD1, errors in a thickness of protective layer PL1, focus jump between information recording surfaces of a two-layer disc and refractive index changes of objective lens OBJ caused by ambient temperature changes and heat generation of biaxial actuator AC2, the first collimator lens COL1 is displaced by uniaxial actuator AC1 so that a distance to the first objective lens OBJ1 may be broadened. On the contrary, when spherical aberration of the spot on information recording surface RL1 is changed in the direction of insufficient correction, the first

collimator lens COL1 is displaced by uniaxial actuator AC1 so that a distance to the first objective lens OBJ1 may be narrowed. Due to this, the spot on the information recording surface RL1 turns out to be in the state where spherical aberration is corrected constantly, thus, excellent characteristics for recording/reproducing for high density optical disc HD can be obtained.

Further, a wavefront transmitted through the first collimator lens COL1 and the first objective lens OBJ1 turns out to be in the state where chromatic aberration is properly corrected, a diameter of the spot formed on information recording surface RL1 through converging is prevented from becoming large even when violet semiconductor laser LD1 causes mode hopping in the case of switching from reproducing of information to recording.

Further, the first collimator lens COL1 has a function to compensate changes in a degree of divergence of an emitted light flux caused by changes in refractive index (changes in refracting power) of the first collimator lens COL1 following upon ambient temperature changes with a change of diffracting power caused by changes in wavelength of violet semiconductor laser LD1 following upon ambient temperature changes.

Therefore, the degree of divergence of the light flux emitted

from the first collimator lens COL1 is not changed substantially, even when ambient temperatures are changed. Due to this, changes of magnification of the first objective lens OBJ1 caused by temperature changes are not present, which does not deteriorate spherical aberration.

When conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD in optical pickup device PU4, red semiconductor laser LD2 is made to emit light, as its path for a ray of light is shown with broken lines in Fig. 5. A divergent light flux emitted from the red semiconductor laser LD2 is reflected by the first polarized beam splitter BS1, and passes through the second polarized beam splitter BS2 to be converted into a parallel light flux by the first collimator lens COL1. Then, it passes through the third polarized beam splitter BS3 and is regulated in terms of a diameter of the light flux by diaphragm ST01 to become a spot that is formed on information recording surface RL2 by the first objective lens OBJ1 through protective layer PL2 of DVD. The first objective lens OBJ1 conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC2.

The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL2 is transmitted again through the first objective lens OBJ1, the third polarized

beam splitter BS3 and the first collimator lens COL1, and then, is reflected by the second polarized beam splitter BS2 to be given astigmatism by sensor lens SEN, and to be converted into the converged light flux, thus, it is converged on a light-receiving surface of each of photodetectors PD1/PD2. Thus, information recorded on DVD can be read by the use of output signals of the photodetectors PD1/PD2.

When conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD in optical pickup device PU4, second objective lens OBJ2 is inserted in an optical path for a light flux emitted from red semiconductor laser LD3 by an objective lens switching means of objective lens unit OU. After that, module MD3 for CD is operated, as a path of the ray of light is shown with two-dot chain lines in Fig. 5, to make the red semiconductor laser LD3 to emit light. A divergent light flux emitted from the red semiconductor laser LD3 is converted into a parallel light flux by the second collimator lens COL2, then, is reflected by the third polarized beam splitter BS3 and is regulated in terms of a diameter of the light flux by diaphragm ST02 to become a spot that is formed on information recording surface RL3 by the second objective lens OBJ2 through protective layer PL3 of CD. The second

objective lens OBJ2 conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC2 arranged around the objective lens.

The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL3 is transmitted again through the second objective lens OBJ2, and is reflected by the third polarized beam splitter BS3 to be converged on a light-receiving surface of photodetector PD3 of module MD3 for CD. Thus, information recorded on CD can be read by the use of output signals of the photodetector PD3.

(Fifth Embodiment)

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing schematically the structure of fifth optical pickup device PU5 capable of conducting recording/reproducing of information properly for high density optical disc HD and DVD. In the optical specifications of the high density optical disk HD, a wavelength is 405 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 0.1 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.85, and in the optical specifications of DVD, a wavelength is 655 nm, a thickness of a protective layer is 0.6 mm and numerical aperture NA is 0.65. However, a combination of a wavelength, a thickness of a protective layer and a numerical aperture is not limited to the foregoing.

The optical pickup device PU5 is composed of

violet semiconductor laser LD1 that is made to emit light when conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD and emits a laser light flux having a wavelength of 405 nm, red semiconductor laser LD2 that emits a laser light flux having a wavelength of 655 nm when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD, photodetector PD1/PD2 that is used commonly for high density optical disc HD and DVD, objective lens unit OU composed of objective lens OBJ, biaxial actuator AC and diaphragm STO corresponding to numerical aperture NA 0.85 of high density optical disc HD, collimator lens COL, liquid crystal element LCD in which a pair of electrodes ELP1 and ELP2 are interposed between a pair of optical transparent base boards T1 and T2 and liquid crystal molecule layer LC is arranged to be interposed between the paired electrodes ELP1 and ELP2 and a power supply (not shown) for impressing voltage on the electrodes ELP1 and ELP2 is provided, optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE, first polarized beam splitter BS1, second polarized beam splitter BS2, sensor lens SEN and beam arranging element SH.

Incidentally, it is also possible to use a violet SHG laser in addition to the aforementioned violet semiconductor

laser LD1, as a light source for high density optical disc HD.

The objective lens OBJ is composed of diffracting lens L1 and light-converging lens L2 which has, on its both sides, aspheric surfaces and has a function to converge a laser light flux having passed through the diffracting lens L1 on an information recording surface of an optical disc. The diffracting lens L1 is a plastic lens, while, the light-converging lens L2 is a glass lens. Respective lenses are integrated solidly through holding member HB.

With respect to optical specifications of high density optical disc HD and of DVD which are assumed in the course of designing the objective lens OBJ, wavelength λ_1 is 405 nm, a thickness of protective layer PL1 is 0.1 mm and numerical aperture NA1 is 0.85 for high density optical disc HD, and wavelength λ_2 is 655 nm, thickness t_2 of protective layer PL2 is 0.6 mm and numerical aperture NA2 is 0.65. However, a combination of a wavelength, a thickness of a protective layer and a numerical aperture is not limited to the foregoing.

Further, on the objective lens unit OU, there is provided an operation control circuit that controls

operations of biaxial actuator AC2, though an explanation for the circuit will be omitted here.

Optical functional surface S1 of diffracting lens L1 on the light source side is divided into first area AREA1 corresponding to an area within NA2 and second area AREA2 (not shown) corresponding to an area from NA2 to NA1, and on the first area AREA1, there is formed stepwise diffractive structure DOE wherein plural ring-shaped zones in which a step structure is formed are arranged around the optical axis that serves as a center. Incidentally, the form and the function of the stepwise diffractive structure DOE are the same as those in the Fourth Embodiment, and explanation of them will be omitted here accordingly.

The optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE is equipped with a function as an optical unit for correcting chromatic aberration, and liquid crystal element LCD is equipped with a function as an optical unit for correcting spherical aberration.

On the plane of incidence of the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE, there is formed a diffractive structure for correcting chromatic aberration of objective lens OBJ in the violet area, and as is shown on an enlarged diagram in Fig. 6, depth d of a step of its ring-

shaped zone in the optical axis direction is designed so that the order of diffraction of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when light flux having a wavelength of 655 nm enters may be lower than the order of diffraction of the diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated when a laser light flux having a wavelength of 405 nm enters. Owing to this, sufficient diffraction efficiency can be obtained in each wavelength area, and chromatic aberration correction in a wavelength area for wavelength 655 nm is prevented from being excessive even when chromatic aberration is corrected in the violet area.

The liquid crystal element LCD is equipped with a function as spherical aberration correcting optical unit, and it can correct spherical aberration changes of a spot formed on an information recording surface of high density optical disc generated by various factors. Since technologies to correct spherical aberration changes with these liquid crystal elements LCD are described in TOKKAI No. 2001-43549, for example, detailed description will be omitted here.

When conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD in optical pickup device

PU5, violet semiconductor laser LD1 is made to emit light, as its course for a ray of light is shown with solid lines in Fig. 6. A divergent light flux emitted from the violet semiconductor laser LD1 passes through beam arranging element SH, thereby, its sectional form is arranged to be a circular form from an oval, and then, it passes through the first and second polarized beam splitters BS1 and BS2 to be converted into a parallel light flux by the collimator lens COL. Then, it passes through the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE and is regulated by diaphragm STO in terms of a diameter of the light flux to pass through liquid crystal element LCD to become a spot that is formed on information recording surface RL1 by the objective lens OBJ through protective layer PL1 of high density optical disc HD. The objective lens OBJ conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC2 arranged around the objective lens.

The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL1 is transmitted again through the objective lens OBJ, the liquid crystal element CD, the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE and the collimator lens COL, and then, is reflected by the second polarized beam splitter BS2 to be given astigmatism by sensor lens SEN, and is converted into the

converged light flux, thus, it is converged on a light-receiving surface of photodetector PD1/PD2. Thus, information recorded on high density optical disc HD can be read by the use of output signals of the photodetector PD1/PD2.

In the case of conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD, when spherical aberration of the spot on information recording surface RL1 is changed in the direction of excessive correction by influences such as, for example, wavelength changes of a violet laser light flux emitted from violet semiconductor laser LD1, errors in a thickness of protective layer PL1, focus jump between information recording surfaces of a two-layer disc and refractive index changes of objective lens OBJ caused by ambient temperature changes and heat generation of biaxial actuator AC, distribution of refractive index in liquid crystal molecule layer LC is changed by making a power supply to impress voltage on electrodes ELP1 and ELP2, so that spherical aberration wavefront that is corrected insufficiently may be given to a violet laser light flux that passes through liquid crystal element LCD. On the contrary, when spherical aberration of the spot on information recording surface RL1 is changed in the direction of

insufficient correction, distribution of refractive index in liquid crystal molecule layer LC is changed by making a power supply to impress voltage on electrodes ELP1 and ELP2, so that spherical aberration wavefront that is corrected excessively may be given to a violet laser light flux that passes through liquid crystal element LCD. Due to this, the spot on the information recording surface RL1 turns out to be in the state where spherical aberration is corrected constantly, thus, excellent characteristics for recording/reproducing for high density optical disc HD can be obtained.

Further, a wavefront transmitted through the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE and objective lens OBJ turns out to be in the state where chromatic aberration is properly corrected, a diameter of the spot formed on information recording surface RL1 through converging is prevented from becoming large even when violet semiconductor laser LD1 causes mode hopping in the case of switching from reproducing of information to recording.

When conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD in optical pickup device PU5, red semiconductor laser LD2 is made to emit light, as its course for a ray of light is shown with broken lines in Fig. 6. A divergent light flux

emitted from the red semiconductor laser LD2 is reflected by the first polarized beam splitter BS1, and then, passes the second polarized beam splitter BS2 to be converted into a parallel light flux by the collimator lens COL, then, passes through the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE, regulated in terms of a diameter of the light flux by diaphragm ST0, and passes through liquid crystal element LCD to become a spot that is formed on information recording surface RL2 by the objective lens OBJ through protective layer PL2 of DVD. The objective lens OBJ conducts focusing and tracking with biaxial actuator AC2 arranged around the objective lens.

The reflected light flux modulated by information pits on information recording surface RL2 is transmitted again through the objective lens OBJ, liquid crystal element LCD, the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE, and the collimator lens COL, and then, is reflected by the second polarized beam splitter BS2 to be given astigmatism by sensor lens SEN, to be converted into the converged light flux, thus, it is converged on a light-receiving surface of photodetector PD1/PD2. Thus, information recorded on DVD can be read by the use of output signals of the photodetector PD1/PD2.

Incidentally, in each of the first - fifth optical pickup devices stated above, there has been explained an example to correct spherical aberration of a spot on an information recording surface by an optical unit for correcting spherical aberration in the course of conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD. However, it is also possible to make the structure to be one wherein spherical aberration is corrected even in the case of conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD and CD.

Fig.24 is a schematic diagram of the sixth configuration of an optical pick-up unit PU6 used to record /reproduce information on a high-density optical disc HD, DVD and CD appropriately. Specifications for optical characteristics of a high-density optical disc are follows. Wavelength: 405nm, Thickness of protective layer: 0.0875 mm, Numerical aperture NA: 0.85. Specifications for optical characteristics of DVD are as follows. Wavelength: 655 nm, Thickness of protective layer: 0.6 mm, Numerical aperture NA: 0.60. Specifications for optical characteristics of a CD are as follows. Wave length: 785 nm, Thickness of protective layer: 1.2 mm, Numerical aperture: 0.45. However, a combination of wavelength, thickness of protective layer and

numerical aperture described above are not limited to the combination above.

Optical pick-up unit PU6 comprises laser module LM1 including: the first light emission point (the first light source) to emit laser beams (the first laser beams) whose wavelength is 405 nm to record/reproduce information on/from a high density optical disc HD, the second light emission point (the second light source) to emit laser beams (the second laser beams) to record/reproduce information on/from a DVD, whose wavelength is 655 nm, the first light beam detector DS1, which detects reflected laser beams from information recorded layer RL1 of a high density optical disc HD, the second light beam detector DS2, which detects reflected laser beams from information recorded layer RL2 of a DVD and Prism PS, module LM1 for CD including: infrared semiconductor laser LD3 (the third light source) to emit laser beams (the third light beams) whose wave length is 785 nm to record/reproduce information on/from CD and photo-detector PD3, which are integrated, object lens unit OU comprising: object lens OBJ, aperture limiting element AP for CD, two-axis actuator AC2, diaphragm STO corresponding to numerical aperture 0.85 of high-density optical disc HD and holding member HB, collimator lens unit CU including,

polarized beam splitter BS, collimator lens COL and one-axis actuator AC1, and beam forming element SH.

When optical pickup unit PU6 records/reproduces information on/from high-density optical disc HD, laser module LM1 for high-density optical disc HD/DVD is activated to emit laser beams from emitting point EP1. Divergently emitted light beams from emitting point EP1 are reflected by prism PS and cross-sectional shape of the light beams is formed from ellipse to circle while the beams are passing through beam forming element SH, as drawn in solid line in Fig. 24. And the light beams are formed into parallel beams after passing through collimator lens COL, and penetrating through polarized beam splitter BS, then the diameter of light beams are limited by a diaphragm STO and passing through the aperture limited element AP and formed into a beam spot on information-recorded layer RL1 through protective layer PL1 of high density optical disc HD by object lens OBJ. Object lens AC2 is moved focusing and tracking directions by two-axis actuator provided adjacent to it. Reflected light beams by the information pits on information recorded layer RL1, are converged onto first light beam detector DS1 after penetrating object lens OBJ, aperture limiting element AP, polarized beam splitter BS and

converged by the collimator lens COL, passing through the beam forming element SH and reflected twice in prism PS. Information recorded on the high density optical disc HD can be reproduced by using an output signal of light beam detector DS1.

And when optical pickup PU6 records/reproduces information on/from DVD, the distance between object lens OBJ and collimator lens COL is controlled shorter than the distance of which when recording/reproducing information on/from the high density optical disc HD by one axis actuator AC2 so that the second light beams come out from the collimator lens COL in parallel light beams. Then, the object lens OBJ and first laser module LM1 for high-density optical disc DH/DVD start is operated and second emission point EP2 emits light beams. The emitted divergent light beams from second emission point EP2, whose optical path is drawn in dotted line in Fig. 24, are reflected by prism PS and passing through beam-forming element SH. The cross-sectional shape of the light beams is changed from ellipse to circle by beam-forming element SH. The emitted divergent light beams are formed to parallel light beams by passing through collimator lens COL. And the parallel light beams are formed to a light beam spot on information recorded layer RL2 of DVD by object

lens OBJ after passing through polarized beam splitter BS, aperture limiting element AP and protective layer PL2 of DVD. Object lens OBJ is moved focusing and tracking directions by two-axis actuator AC2, which is provided adjacent to object lens OBJ. Reflected beams which have been modulated by information pits on information recorded layer RL2 are passing back through object lens OBJ, aperture limiting element AP, polarized beam splitter BS and entering collimator lens COL. Then the light beams are converged by collimator lens COL and passing through beam forming element SH. The light beams are reflected twice in prism PS and focused on to light beam detector DS2. Information recorded on DVD can be reproduced by using an output signal from light beam detector DS2.

In the case of recording/reproducing information on/from CD, module MD3 for CD is operated and infrared semiconductor laser LD3 emits light beams. The divergent light beams from infrared semiconductor laser LD3 are reflected by polarized beam splitter BS and formed into a light beam spot onto information-recorded layer RL3 through protective layer of PL3 of CD after passing through object lens OBJ. Object lens OBJ is moved focusing and tracking directions by two-axis actuator AC2 provided adjacent to

object lens OBJ. The reflected light beams modulated by information pits on information-recorded layer RL3 are passing back through object lens OBJ, aperture limiting element AP, and reflected by polarized beam splitter BS. The reflected light beams are focused on a light-receiving surface of photo-detector PD3 of module MD for CD. Thus, information recorded on CD is reproduced by using an output signal of photo-detector PD3.

Object lens OBJ comprises diffractive lens L1 and condensing lens L2 whose two surfaces are formed in aspheric surface so as to focus laser beams passed through diffractive lens L1 on information-recorded layer of an optical disc. Each lens is plastic made and combined at a flange portion, which is integrated with an optical surface.

An operation control circuit (not shown), which controls movement of 2-axis actuator AC2, is provided with object lens unit OU. A light source-side optical function surface of diffractive lens L1 is divided into first area AREA1 (not shown) corresponding to an area, which is inside of NA2, and second area AREA 2 (not shown) corresponding to an area from NA2 to NA1. And a plural of a ring-shaped zone, within which a ladder type structure is formed, is arranged in centered round an optical axis, which is a ladder type

diffractive structure DOE, in first area AREA1. A depth "d0" of a step of the ladder type structure formed in each ring-shaped zone within the ladder type diffractive structure DOE formed in first area AREA1 is set by a following formula.

$$d0 = 2 \times \lambda / (n1-1) \text{ (}\mu\text{m)}$$

Each ring-shaped zone is divided into 5 (number of partition N is set 5). Where λ represent a wavelength of laser beams in micron unit, which are emitted from blue colored semiconductor laser (Where $\lambda1 = 0.405 \mu\text{m}$), n1 represents refractive index of diffractive lens L1 for wavelength $\lambda1$. (Where $n1 = 1.524694$)

When laser beams, whose wavelength is $\lambda1$, incidents into this ladder diffractive structure DOE, they are not diffracted and passing through as they been, since an optical path difference, " $2 \times \lambda1$ " (μm) occurs between adjacent ladders, and no phase difference is given to laser beams whose wavelength is $\lambda1$ and the laser beams are no diffracted and passing through the diffractive structure. Light beams passing through the ladder type diffractive structure without diffraction is called zero (0) order diffraction beams.

Light beams, whose wavelength is $\lambda3$ incidents to ladder type diffractive structure DOE, an optical path difference

occurs of $1 \times \lambda_3$ (μm) between light beams of adjacent ladders, since λ_3 is nearly equals to $2 \times \lambda_1$. Then, light beams whose wavelength is λ_1 and light beams whose wavelength is λ_3 are passing through the ladder structure since practically, there is no phase difference between light beams of λ_1 same and light beams of λ_3 . When laser beams (wavelength $\lambda_2 = 0.655$ (μm)) from infrared semiconductor laser incidents to the ladder type diffractive structure, an optical path between adjacent ladders is given by formula: $(d \times (n_2 - 1) - \lambda_2 = 0.13 \mu\text{m})$. Namely, the optical path difference becomes $0.13 \mu\text{m}$. Then, in the case that a ring-shaped zone is divided into five portions, the optical path between adjacent ring-shaped zones is $0.13 \times 5 = 0.65 \mu\text{m}$, which is equal to one wavelength. Then, the wave surfaces of light beams passing through adjacent ring-shaped zone become in phase, since one wavelength shift occurs. Namely, light beams whose wavelength is λ_2 are diffracted to first-order diffraction direction as diffracted light beams. Object lens OBJ absorbs spherical aberration caused by the difference between a depth of protective layer PL1 of high-density optical disc HD and that of protective layer PL2 of DVD. In

addition, n_2 represents a refractive index of diffractive lens L2 for laser beam wavelength λ_2 (Where, $n_2 = 1.506513$). In this case, diffraction efficiency of first-order diffracted light beams of laser beams whose wavelength is λ_2 is 87.3 % and it is enough quantity of light beams to record/reproduce information on/from DVD.

Furthermore, spherical aberration caused by a difference between the depth of protective layer PL1 of high-density optical disc HD and that of protective layer pL2 of DVD is corrected only against the light beams whose wavelength is λ_2 , passing through first area AREA1, not against the light beams passing through second area AREA2 which surrounds the area AREA1. Accordingly, light beams whose wavelength is λ_2 , passing through area AREA2 become flare components, which does not contribute to form light beam spot on information-recorded layer RL2 of DVD. In regard to forth optical pickup PU4, it is not necessary to provide an aperture-limiting element as a separate element corresponding to DVD whose numerical aperture NA2 since it has same effects that aperture limitation corresponding to NA2 is done automatically. Collimator lens unit CU has functions as a chromatic aberration correcting element and a

spherical aberration correcting optical element. Namely, a chromatic aberration correcting element and a spherical aberration correcting optical element are combined into one optical unit.

Diffraction structure HOE is formed on an emitting surface of collimator lens COL to correct chromatic aberration in blue colored region of object lens OBJ. As shown in Fig. 24, the depth of a step of a ring-shaped zone in an optical axis direction is designed to obtain lower order number of diffraction order of diffracted light beam whose diffraction efficiency shows maximum efficiency, when the light beams whose wavelength is 655 nm, incident to object lens OBJ than the number of diffraction order of diffracted light beams whose diffraction efficiency shows maximum efficiency, when the light beams whose wavelength is 405 nm. Accordingly, enough diffraction efficiency can be achieved in each wavelength region and correction of chromatic aberration in the wavelength 655 nm region is controlled appropriately.

Collimator lens COL is moved along an optical axis by one axis-actuator AC1 to change an inclination angle of marginal light beams which incident to object lens OBJ so that collimator lens COL absorbs a chromatic aberration

between the first wavelength and the second wavelength and forms parallel light beams of any wavelength from collimator lens COL. Furthermore, it is possible to maintain good recording and reproducing characteristics constantly with high density optical discs HD since a spherical aberration of a beam spot on an information record/reproduce layer of high density optical disc HD can be corrected by shifting collimator lens COL along the optical axis direction, when recording and/or reproducing a high density optical disc HD.

Causes of spherical aberration, which can be corrected by shifting a position of collimator lens COL are for example, a variation of wavelength of blue laser LD1 caused by manufacturing tolerances, a variation of a temperature dependency of refractive index and distribution of a refractive index of object lens OBJ, a focus jump characteristics of multiple-layer disc such as two-layer discs, four-layer disc, when recording and reproducing multiple-layered discs, and a variation of depth of protective layer PL1 based on manufacturing tolerance and variation of distribution of the depth etc.

In the above, an example of that a spherical aberration of a light beam spot formed on an information recording layer of high density optical discs is corrected, is explained,

however it can be applied to the case where a spherical aberration of a beam spot formed on an information recording layer RL2 of DVD.

In this embodiment of the present invention, aperture-limiting element AP, which is integrated with object lens OBJ via connecting member HB, is provided as an aperture-limiting element to perform aperture-limiting function corresponding to NA3. And two-axis actuator AC2 actuates aperture-limiting element AP and object lens OBJ as a combined unit.

A wavelength selection filter WF having a wavelength selection for transmittance is provided on an optical surface of aperture limiting element AP. The wavelength selection filter passes all light beams from wavelength λ_1 through wavelength λ_3 within area NA3, and passes wave length λ_1 and wavelength λ_2 and cut off the third wavelength λ_3 in area from NA3 to NA1. Accordingly an aperture-limiting corresponding to NA3 can be achieved base on the wavelength selection characteristics explained above. In addition, it is possible to provide wavelength selection filter WF on the optical functional surface of diffractive lens L1 or that of converging lens L2.

Fig. 25 shows a schematic diagram of the seventh optical pickup unit capable to recording/reproducing a high-density optical disc HD, a DVD and a CD. Optical characteristic specifications for a high-density optical disc are as follows. Wavelength: 405 nm, Thickness of a protective layer: 0.0875 mm, Numerical aperture: 0.85, Optical characteristic specifications for DVD, Wavelength 655 nm, Thickness of a protective layer: 0.6 mm, Numerical aperture: 0.60, Optical characteristic specifications for a CD, Wavelength: 785 nm, Thickness of a protective layer: 1.2 mm and Numerical aperture: 0.45. In addition, a combination of the wavelength, the thickness of a protective layer and the numerical aperture is not limited to this combination.

Optical pickup unit PU7 comprises light beam source LDU including blue semiconductor laser diode LD1 to emit laser beams (the first laser beams) whose wave length is 405 nm to record/reproduce information on/from a high density optical disc HD and red colored semiconductor laser LD2 whose wavelength is 655 nm (the second laser beams) to record/reproduce information on/from a DVD; photo-detector PD used for both a high density optical disc HD and a DVD; module MD3 for a CD including infrared laser diode LD3 whose wavelength is 785 nm, to emit laser beams (the third laser

beam) to record/reproduce information on/from a CD and photo-detector PD3 as an integrated unit; object lens unit OU including object lens OBJ, aperture limiting element AP for CD, two-axis actuator AC2, diaphragm STD corresponding to NA 0.85 which is a numerical aperture of a high density optical disc HD and hub member HB; the first diffracting beam splitter BS1; the second diffracting beam splitter BS2; collimator lens COL; expander lens unit EU including one-axis actuator AC1 and expander lens EXP including negative lens E1 and positive lens E2; sensor lens SEN; and beam forming element SH.

Blue laser LD1 in optical pickup unit PU7 emits blue laser beams to record/reproduce information on/from a high-density optical disc HD and optical paths of the laser beams are drawn in solid line in Fig. 25. Divergently emitted laser beams from blue laser LD1 are formed into parallel laser beams after passing through collimator lens COL and beam splitter BS, after a cross-sectional shape of the laser beams are formed from an ellipse into a circle while the light beams are passing through beam-forming element SH. A diameter of the laser beams passing through expander lens EXP and second polarized beam splitter BS2 is limited by diaphragm STO and focused onto information recorded layer RL1 through

protective layer PL1 of a high-density optical disc HD by object lens OBJ after passing through aperture limiting element AP.

Reflected laser beams modulated by information pits on information recorded layer RL1 are reflected by beam splitter BS1 after passing back through objective lens OBJ, aperture-limiting element AP, second diffracting beam splitter BS2, expanding lens EXP, collimator lens COL and converged onto a light receiving surface of photo-detector PD after astigmatism is given by sensor lens SEN. Information recorded on a high-density optical disc HD can be reproduced by using an output signal from photo-detector PD.

When recording/reproducing information on/from DVD, one-axis actuator AC1 moves negative lens E1 so that an output laser beams from beam expander EPX is formed into parallel laser beams, and a distance between negative lens E1 of expander lens EXP and positive lens E2 is longer than that of distance when recording/reproducing information on/from a high density optical disc HD. After that, an infrared semiconductor laser is activated and emits laser beams as drawn in dotted line in Fig. 25. The laser beams are formed into After a cross-sectional shape of laser beams, which divergently emitted from red-colored laser diode LD2 is

changed from an ellipse into a circle while the laser beams are passing through beam-forming element SH. The beams passing through first beam splitter BS and collimator lens COL are formed into slightly divergent light beams and they are changed into parallel laser beams after passing through expander lens EXP. A laser beam spot is formed by object lens OBJ on information recorded layer RL2 through protective layer of a DVD after the laser beams is passed through second polarized beam splitter BS2 and aperture limiting element AP. Object lens unit OBJ is moved focusing and tracking direction to perform focusing and tracking functions by two-axis actuator AC2 provided adjacent to the object lens.

Reflected light beams modulated by information pits on information recorded layer RL2 are converged onto a light surface of photo-detector PD after passing back through objective lens unit OBJ, aperture limiting element AP, second polarized beam splitter BS2, expander lens EXP, collimator lens COL, first polarized beam splitter BS1, by which the light beams are reflected, and sensor lens SEN, which gives astigmatism to light beams. Recorded information on DVD can be reproduced by using an output signal from photo-detector PD.

When recording/reproducing information on/from a CD, module MD3 for a CD is operated to activate infrared semiconductor laser LD3 to emit laser beams whose optical path is drawn in two-dotted chain line shown in Fig. 25. Divergent laser beams from infrared semiconductor laser LD3 are focused on information recorded layer RL3 through protective layer PL3 of CD by object lens unit OBJ after passing through second polarized beam splitter BS2, which reflects the laser beams, aperture limiting element AP, which limits the diameter of the light beams. Object lens unit OBJ performs focusing and tracking function together with two-axis actuator AC2 provided adjacent to the object lens.

Reflected light beams modulated by information pits on information-recorded layer RL3 are converged onto a light receiving surface of photo-detector PD 3 provided in module unit MD1 after passing back through object lens unit OBJ, aperture limiting element AP, second polarized beam splitter BS2, which the light beams are reflected. Recorded information on CD can be reproduced by using an output signal from photo-detector PD3.

The detail explanation of object lens unit is eliminated since configurations and functions of object lens unit OBJ is same as object lens unit OBJ used in the sixth

embodiment of the present invention. The detail explanation of aperture limiting element AP will be eliminated since, configurations and functions of aperture limiting element AP is same as aperture limiting element AP used in the sixth embodiment.

In this embodiment, expander lens unit EU has two functions combined. First one is a chromatic aberration correction optical element and second one is a spherical aberration correction optical element. Namely, a chromatic aberration correction optical element and a spherical aberration correction optical element are combined into one optical unit.

Diffraction structure HOE is formed on an emission side surface of positive lens E2 of expander lens EXP. As shown in Fig. 25, depth of a step in a ring-shaped zone in an optical axis direction is designed to obtain lower number of diffraction order of diffracted light beams whose diffraction efficiency shows maximum efficiency, when the light beams whose wavelength is 655 nm, incident to object lens OBJ than the diffraction order number of diffracted light beams whose diffraction efficiency shows maximum efficiency, when the light beams whose wavelength is 405 nm. Accordingly, enough diffraction efficiency can be achieved in each wavelength

region and the correction of chromatic aberration in the wavelength of 655 nm region is controlled appropriately.

And, a negative lens E1 of expander lens EXP is configured to moved along with its optical axis direction by one-axis actuator AC2. As explained above, it absorbs chromatic aberration between wavelength λ_1 and wavelength λ_2 and forms light beams of any wavelength into parallel light beams and emits from expander lens EXP. Furthermore, it is possible to maintain excellent recording/reproducing characteristics with a high density optical disc HD since spherical aberration of a beam spot formed on information recorded layer RL1 of high density optical disc HD can be corrected by shifting negative lens E1 along with its optical axis when recording/reproducing information on/from a high density optical disc HD.

Causes of spherical aberration, which can be corrected by shifting a position of negative lens E1 is for example, a variation of wavelength of blue laser LD1 caused by manufacturing tolerances, a variation of a temperature dependency of refractive index and distribution of a refractive index of object lens OBJ, a focus jump characteristics of multiple-layer disc such as two-layer discs, four-layer disc, when recording and reproducing

multiple-layered discs, and a variation of depth of protective layer PL1 based on manufacturing tolerance and variation of distribution of the depth etc.

In the above, an example of that a spherical aberration of a light beam spot formed on an information recording layer of high density optical discs is corrected, is explained, however it can be applied to the case where a spherical aberration of a beam spot formed on an information recording layer RL2 of DVD.

(Examples)

Next, there will be explained some examples including Example 1 representing an optical system that is suitable as expander lens EXP and objective lens OBJ in the aforementioned optical pickup device PU1, Example 2 representing an optical system that is suitable as collimator lens COL, the first objective lens OBJ1 and the second objective lens OBJ2 in the aforementioned optical pickup device PU2, Example 3 representing an optical system that is suitable as the first collimator lens COL1 and the first objective lens OBJ1 in the aforementioned optical pickup device PU4, Example 4 representing an optical system that is suitable as the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE and the objective lens OBJ in the

aforementioned optical pickup device PU5, Example 5 representing an optical system that is suitable as the collimator lens COL and the objective lens OBJ in the aforementioned optical pickup device PU6, and Example 5 representing an optical system that is suitable as the expander lens EXP and objective lens OBJ in the aforementioned optical pickup device PU7.

The aspheric surface in each Example is expressed by the following Numeral 5 when X (mm) represents an amount of deformation from a plane that is tangential to the aspheric surface at its vertex, h (mm) represents a height in the direction perpendicular to the optical axis, and r (mm) represents a radius of curvature, wherein κ represents a conic constant and A_{2i} represents an aspheric surface coefficient.

(Numeral 5)

$$X = \frac{h^2 / r}{1 + \sqrt{1 - (1 + \kappa)h^2 / r^2}} + \sum_{i=2} A_{2i} h^{2i}$$

Further, a diffractive structure in each Example is expressed by an optical path difference added to the transmission wavefront by the diffractive structure (amount of optical path difference added). The optical path difference of this kind is expressed by optical path

difference function Φ_b (mm) defined by the aforesaid Numeral 4, when h (mm) represents a height in the direction perpendicular to the optical axis, B_{2j} represents the optical path difference function, n represents an order of diffraction, λ (mm) represents a wavelength of a light flux entering the diffractive structure and λ_B (nm) represents a construction wavelength (or blazed wavelength) of the diffractive structure.

(Example 1)

Example 1 is represented an optical system suitable as expander lens EXP and objective lens OBJ in optical pickup device PU1, and the optical system is composed of objective lens OBJ representing a plastic lens whose aberration correction is optimized for wavelength 405 nm and for a protective layer with a thickness 0.6 mm and of expander lens EXP composed of two plastic lenses including negative lens NL and positive lens PL.

Table 1 shows specific lens data of the optical system, Fig. 7 shows an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD, Fig. 8 shows an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD and Fig. 9 shows

an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD.

Table 1

$f1=2.308$, $NA1=0.65$, $\lambda1=405nm$, $m1=0.00$, $n1=10$, $d2=2.000$, $d6=1.059$, $d7=0.6$

$f2=2.385$, $NA2=0.63$, $\lambda2=655nm$, $m2=-0.02$, $n2=6$, $d2=1.510$, $d6=1.172$, $d7=0.6$

$f3=2.392$, $NA3=0.50$, $\lambda3=785nm$, $m3=-0.09$, $n3=5$, $d2=0.100$, $d6=0.936$, $d7=1.2$

Paraxial value

Surface No.	r(mm)	d(mm)	$N\lambda1$	$N\lambda2$	$N\lambda3$	vd
0	-	∞	-	-		-
1	-2.4275	0.8000	1.5247	1.5065	1.5050	56.5
2	∞	d2	-	-		-
3	∞	1.3000	1.5247	1.5065	1.5050	56.5
4	-5.5265	5.0000	-	-		-
5	1.4461	1.6000	1.5247	1.5065	1.5050	56.5
6	-4.6094	d6	-	-		-
7	∞	d7	1.6195	1.5772	1.57050	30.0
8	∞	-	-	-		-

Aspheric surface coefficient

	First surface	Fourth surface	Fifth surface	Sixth surface
κ	-0.8860E+00	-9.8200E-01	-0.6905E+00	-0.1166E+02
A4	-0.6345E-05	6.0653E-04	0.6960E-02	0.3525E-01
A6	-0.1949E-03	0	0.1261E-02	-0.1316E-01
A8	0	0	0.6829E-03	0.3206E-02
A10	0	0	-0.1649E-03	-0.3705E-03
A12	0	0	0.5041E-04	0

Coefficient of optical path difference function

	Fourth surface
λ_B	405nm
B2	-1.5000E-03
B4	-4.0136E-05

In Table 1, f_1 represents a focal length of objective lens OBJ, NA_1 represents a numerical aperture of objective lens OBJ, λ_1 represents a design wavelength of an optical system, m_1 represents magnification of objective lens OBJ and n_1 represents a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by the diffractive structure that is formed on positive lens PL of expander lens EXP, in the case of using high density optical disc HD, f_2 , NA_2 , λ_2 , m_2 and n_2 represent similar values in the case of using DVD, and f_3 , NA_3 , λ_3 , m_3 and n_3 represent similar values in the case of using CD. Further, d_2 , d_6 and d_7 represent respectively a distance between negative lens NL and positive lens PL, a thickness of a protective layer and a working distance in the case of using each optical disc. Further, r (mm) represents a radius of curvature, d (mm) represents a distance between surfaces, $N\lambda_1$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_1 , $N\lambda_2$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_2 , $N\lambda_3$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_3 , v_d represents Abbe's number in d line and λ_B represents a manufacture wavelength of the diffractive structure.

On the optical surface (Fourth surface in Table 1) of positive lens PL on the objective lens OBJ side, there is formed a diffractive structure wherein a depth of the step closest to the optical axis is $7.6\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. When a laser light flux emitted from violet semiconductor laser LD1 enters the diffractive structure, 10th order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency, when a laser light flux emitted from first light-emitting point EP1 of laser module LM enters the diffractive structure, 6th order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency, and when a laser light flux emitted from second light-emitting point EP2 of laser module LM enters the diffractive structure, 5th order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency.

Owing to this structure, diffraction efficiency at each diffraction order for each wavelength is 100% at 10th diffracted light for wavelength 405 nm, then, it is 99.7% at 6th diffracted light for wavelength 655 nm, and it is 99.6% at 5th diffracted light for wavelength 785 nm, and high diffraction efficiency can be secured for any wavelength.

Fig. 10 shows an effect of the diffractive structure for correction of chromatic aberration of objective lens OBJ in a violet area. In the figure, "OBJ + EXP" shows

characteristics of the optical system composed of the objective lens OBJ and expander lens EXP, and "OBJ" shows characteristics of the objective lens OBJ. When calculating wavefront aberration, the objective lens OBJ is fixed at the best image surface position at wavelength 405 nm. Fig. 10 implies that the optical system composed of the objective lens OBJ and expander lens EXP has sufficient capacity for wavelength changes (approximately, +1 nm) caused by mode hopping of violet semiconductor laser LD1.

In this optical system, it is possible to correct spherical aberration caused by various factors, by changing and adjusting a distance between negative lens NL and positive lens PL in expander lens EXP, while conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD.

As an example, Fig. 11 shows results of correction for spherical aberration caused on objective lens OBJ by temperature changes. In the figure, "OBJ + EXP" shows characteristics of the optical system composed of the objective lens OBJ and expander lens EXP, "OBJ" shows characteristics of the objective lens OBJ and "EXP distance" shows the optimum distance between negative lens NL and positive lens PL for each temperature. An amount of changes

for refractive index for temperature changes of objective lens OBJ is $-1.1 \times 10^{-5}/^{\circ}\text{C}$. Fig. 11 implies that the optical system composed of objective lens OBJ and expander lens EXP can maintain excellent capacity even when a temperature of the objective lens OBJ is changed by ambient temperature changes and by heat generation of biaxial actuator AC2.

For DVD, recording/reproducing of information is conducted under the condition where a distance between negative lens NL and positive lens PL is made to be 1.51 mm so that a divergent light flux may enter the objective lens OBJ, and spherical aberration caused by wavelength dispersion of objective lens OBJ is corrected.

For CD, recording/reproducing of information is conducted under the condition where a distance between negative lens NL and positive lens PL is made to be 0.10 mm so that a divergent light flux may enter the objective lens OBJ, and spherical aberration caused by wavelength dispersion of objective lens OBJ and spherical aberration caused by a difference of protective layer thickness between high density optical disc HD and CD are corrected.

(Example 2)

Example 2 is represented by an optical system suitable as collimator lens COL, first objective lens OBJ1 and second

objective lens OBJ2 in optical pickup device PU2, and the optical system is composed of first objective lens OBJ1 representing a plastic lens of a two-group two-element structure optimized in terms of aberration correction for wavelength 405 nm and a protective layer with thickness 0.1 mm, second objective lens OBJ2 representing a plastic lens optimized in terms of aberration correction for wavelength 405 nm and a protective layer with thickness 0.6 mm and of collimator lens COL representing a plastic lens.

Table 2 shows specific lens data of the optical system composed of first objective lens OBJ1 and collimator lens COL, Table 3 shows specific lens data of the optical system composed of second objective lens OBJ2 and collimator lens COL, Fig. 12 shows an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for the first high density optical disc HD1, Fig. 13 shows an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for the second high density optical disc HD2, Fig. 14 shows an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD and Fig. 15 shows an optical path diagram for conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD.

Table 2

$f1=1.765$, $NA1=0.85$, $\lambda1=405\text{nm}$, $m1=0.00$, $n1=2$

Paraxial value

Surface No.	r (mm)	d (mm)	$N\lambda1$	$N\lambda2$	$N\lambda3$	vd
0	-	13.5332	-	-		-
1	-60.0547	2.0000	1.5247	1.5065	1.5050	56.5
2	-12.6988	10.0000	-	-		-
3	2.0993	2.5000	1.5247	1.5065	1.5050	56.5
4	7.4878	0.0500	-	-		-
5	0.8495	1.1000	1.5247	1.5065	1.5050	56.5
6	∞	0.2396	-	-		-
7	∞	0.1000	1.6195	1.5772	1.57050	30.0
8	∞	-	-	-		-

Aspheric surface coefficient

	Second surface	Third surface	Fourth surface	Fifth surface
κ	-1.1627E-01	-0.1297E+00	0.4212E+02	-0.7523E+00
A4	-8.5920E-06	-0.3325E-02	0.7053E-02	0.1335E+00
A6	0	-0.6201E-04	-0.1832E-01	0.8649E-02
A8	0	-0.5159E-03	0.9122E-02	0.2157E+00
A10	0	-0.1181E-03	-0.6431E-02	-0.1010E+00
A12	0	-0.6648E-04	-0.7441E-02	
A14	0	0.1212E-03	0	
A16	0	-0.39442E-04	0	

Coefficient of optical path difference function

	Second surface
λ_B	390nm
B2	-8.0000E-03
B4	-7.3601E-06

In Table 2, $f1$ represents a focal length of first objective lens OBJ1, $NA1$ represents a numerical aperture of first objective lens OBJ1, $\lambda1$ represents a design wavelength of an optical system, $m1$ represents magnification of first

objective lens OBJ1 and n_1 represents a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by the diffractive structure formed on collimator lens COL, in the case of using first high density optical disc HD1. Further, r (mm) represents a radius of curvature, d (mm) represents a distance between surfaces, $N\lambda_1$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_1 , $N\lambda_2$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_2 , $N\lambda_3$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_3 , v_d represents Abbe's number in d line and λ_B represents a manufacture wavelength of the diffractive structure.

In Table 3, f_1 represents a focal length of second objective lens OBJ2, NA_1 represents a numerical aperture of second objective lens OBJ2, λ_1 represents a design wavelength of an optical system, m_1 represents magnification of second objective lens OBJ2 and n_1 represents a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by the diffractive structure formed on collimator lens COL, in the case of using second high density optical disc HD2, f_2 , NA_2 , λ_2 , m_2 and n_2 represent similar values in the case of using DVD, and f_3 , NA_3 , λ_3 , m_3 and n_3 represent similar values in the case of

using CD. Further, d_0 , d_2 , d_4 and d_5 represent respectively a distance between objects, a distance between collimator lens COL and second objective lens OBJ2, a thickness of a protective layer and a working distance. Further, r (mm) represents a radius of curvature, d (mm) represents a distance between surfaces, $N\lambda_1$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_1 , $N\lambda_2$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_2 , $N\lambda_3$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_3 , and v_d represents Abbe's number in d line.

Table 3

$f1=2.308$, $NA1=0.65$, $\lambda1=405\text{nm}$, $m1=0.00$, $n1=2$, $d0=13.5332$,
 $d2=10.0000$, $d4=1.059$, $d5=0.6$

$f2=2.385$, $NA2=0.63$, $\lambda2=655\text{nm}$, $m2=-0.02$, $n2=1$, $d0=12.8785$,
 $d2=7.5500$, $d4=1.172$, $d5=0.6$

$f3=2.392$, $NA3=0.50$, $\lambda3=785\text{nm}$, $m3=-0.09$, $n3=1$, $d0=6.1285$,
 $d2=14.3000$, $d4=0.936$, $d5=1.2$

Paraxial value

Surface No.	r (mm)	d (mm)	$N\lambda1$	$N\lambda2$	$N\lambda3$	vd
0	-	d0	-	-		-
1	-60.0547	2.0000	1.5247	1.5065	1.5050	56.5
2	-12.6988	d2	-	-		-
3	1.4461	1.6000	1.5247	1.5065	1.5050	56.5
4	-4.6094	d4	-	-		-
5	∞	d5	1.6195	1.5772	1.57050	30.0
6	∞	-	-	-		-

Aspheric surface coefficient

	Second surface	Fifth surface	Sixth surface
κ	-1.1627E-01	-0.6906E+00	-0.1166E+02
A4	-8.5920E-06	0.6960E-02	0.3525E-01
A6	0	0.1261E-02	-0.1316E-01
A8	0	0.6829E-03	0.3206E-02
A10	0	-0.1649E-03	-0.3705E-03
A12	0	0.5041E-04	0

Coefficient of optical path difference function

	Second surface
λ_B	390nm
B2	-8.0000E-03
B4	-7.3601E-06

On the optical surface (Second surface in Table 2 and Table 3) of the collimator lens COL on the objective lens OBJ side, there is formed a diffractive structure wherein a depth of the step closest to the optical axis is $1.48\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. When a laser light flux emitted from violet semiconductor laser LD1 enters the diffractive structure, 2nd order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency, when a laser light flux emitted from first light-emitting point EP1 of laser module LM enters the diffractive structure, 1st order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency, and when a laser light flux emitted from second light-emitting point EP2 of laser module LM enters the diffractive structure, 1st order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency.

With regard to the diffraction efficiency at each diffraction order for each wavelength, it is 97.7% at second diffracted light for 405 nm, it is 93.4% at first diffracted light for 655 nm, and it is 99.2% at first diffracted light for 785 nm, and high diffraction efficiency can be secured for any wavelength.

Effects of chromatic aberration correction by this diffractive structure in the violet area for the first objective lens OBJ1 are shown in Fig. 16. In the figure,

"OBJ + COL" shows characteristics of the optical system composed of the objective lens OBJ and collimator lens COL, and "OBJ" shows characteristics of the first objective lens OBJ1.

Further, effects of chromatic aberration correction by this diffractive structure in the violet area for the second objective lens OBJ2 are shown in Fig. 17. In the figure, "OBJ + COL" shows characteristics of the optical system composed of the second objective lens OBJ2 and collimator lens COL, and "OBJ" shows characteristics of the second objective lens OBJ2.

When calculating wavefront aberration in Fig. 16 and Fig. 17, these objective lens OBJ1 and objective lens OBJ2 are fixed at the best image surface position at wavelength 405 nm. Fig. 16 and Fig. 17 imply that the optical system composed of an optical system having therein the first objective lens OBJ1 and collimator lens COL, the second objective lens OBJ2 and collimator lens COL has sufficient capacity for wavelength changes (approximately, +1 nm) caused by mode hopping of violet semiconductor laser LD1.

In this optical system, it is possible to correct spherical aberration caused by various factors, by changing and adjusting a distance between collimator lens COL and

objective lenses OBJ1 and OBJ2, negative lens NL and positive lens PL in expander lens EXP, while conducting recording/reproducing of information for first high density optical disc HD1 and second high density optical disc HD2.

As an example, Fig. 18 shows results of correction for spherical aberration caused by thickness changes in a protective layer of the first high density optical disc HD1. In the figure, "OBJ + COL" shows characteristics of the optical system composed of the first objective lens OBJ1 and collimator lens CO, "OBJ" shows characteristics of the first objective lens OBJ1 and "COL - OBJ distance" shows the optimum distance between collimator lens COL and the first objective lens OBJ1. Fig. 18 implies that the optical system composed of the first objective lens OBJ1 and collimator lens COL can maintain excellent capacity even for the first high density optical disc HD1 having a plurality of information recording surfaces.

For DVD, recording/reproducing of information is conducted under the condition where a distance between collimator lens COL and second objective lens OBJ2 is made to be 7.55 mm (therefore, a distance between the first light-emitting point EP1 of laser module LM and collimator lens COL is made to be 12.8785 mm) so that a divergent light flux may

enter the second objective lens OBJ2, and spherical aberration caused by wavelength dispersion of the second objective lens OBJ2 is corrected, in the optical system composed of the second objective lens OBJ2 and collimator lens COL.

Further, for CD, recording/reproducing of information is conducted under the condition where a distance between collimator lens COL and second objective lens OBJ2 is made to be 14.3 mm (therefore, a distance between the second light-emitting point EP2 of laser module LM and collimator lens COL is made to be 6.1285 mm) so that a divergent light flux may enter the second objective lens OBJ2, and spherical aberration caused by wavelength dispersion of the second objective lens OBJ2 and spherical aberration caused by a difference of protective layer thickness between the second high density optical disc HD2 and CD are corrected, in the optical system composed of the second objective lens OBJ2 and collimator lens COL.

Incidentally, the optical system composed of collimator lens COL and second objective lens OBJ2 in the Example 2 can also be used as collimator lens COL and objective lens OBJ in optical pickup device PU3.

(Example 3)

Example 3 is represented by an optical system suitable as the first collimator lens COL1 and the first objective lens OBJ1, and it is composed of the first objective lens OBJ1 having interchangeability for high density optical disc HD with standards of wavelength 405 nm, protective layer thickness 0.1 mm and numerical aperture 0.85 and for DVD with standards of wavelength 655 nm, protective layer thickness 0.6 mm and numerical aperture 0.65 and of the first collimator lens COL1 which is a plastic lens whose optical surface on the first objective lens OBJ1 side is made to be a diffractive surface.

Table 4 shows specific lens data of this optical system, and Fig. 19 shows an optical path diagram.

Table 4

$f1=1.765$, $NA1=0.85$, $\lambda1=405\text{nm}$, $m1=0.00$, $n1=3$, $d0=19.034$,
 $d6=0.531$, $d7=0.1$

$f2=1.830$, $NA2=0.65$, $\lambda2=655\text{nm}$, $m2=0.00$, $n2=2$, $d0=24.445$,
 $d6=0.300$, $d7=0.6$

Paraxial value

Surface No.	r (mm)	d (mm)	$N\lambda1$	$N\lambda2$	vd
0	-	d0	-	-	-
1	-43.9416	1.2000	1.5247	1.5065	56.5
2	-17.7938	15.0000	-	-	-
3	∞	1.0000	1.5247	1.5065	56.5
4	∞	0.1000	-	-	-
5	1.2369	2.1400	1.6032	1.6227	61.2
6	-3.3104	d6	-	-	-
7	∞	d7	1.6195	1.5772	30.0
8	∞	-	-	-	-

Aspheric surface coefficient

	First surface	Second surface	Fifth surface	Sixth surface
κ	0	-0.5556E+00	-0.6547E+00	-0.1110E+03
A4	0.6263E-05	0	0.1559E-01	0.1720E+00
A6	0	0	-0.1050E-02	-0.2917E+00
A8	0	0	0.1087E-01	0.3735E+00
A10	0	0	-0.1015E-01	-0.3574E+00
A12	0	0	0.3038E-02	0.1940E+00
A14	0	0	0.4027E-02	0
A16	0	0	-0.4404E-02	0
A18	0	0	0.1731E-02	0
A20	0	0	-0.2543E-03	0

Coefficient of optical path difference function

	Second surface	Third surface
λB	423nm	655nm
B2	-5.5489E-03	7.0802E-03
B4	-4.2383E-06	-2.2182E-03
B6	0	2.8903E-04
B8	0	-6.0153E-04
B10	0	8.3936E-05

In Table 4, f_1 represents a focal length of first objective lens OBJ1, NA_1 represents a numerical aperture of first objective lens OBJ1, λ_1 represents a design wavelength of an optical system, m_1 represents magnification of first objective lens OBJ1 and n_1 represents a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by the diffractive structure formed on first collimator lens COL1, in the case of using high density optical disc HD, and f_2 , NA_2 , λ_2 , m_2 and n_2 represent similar values in the case of using DVD. Incidentally, a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by stepwise diffractive structure DOE that is formed on diffracting lens L1 (the third surface in the Table 4) is 0, when using high density optical disc HD (when using high density optical disc HD, a diffracted light becomes zero-order diffracted light that is not subjected to diffracting actions), and a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by stepwise diffractive structure DOE that is formed on diffracting lens L1 (the third surface of Table 4) is 1, when using DVD.

Further, d_0 , d_6 and d_7 represent respectively a distance between a light-emitting point of the laser light source and first collimator lens COL1, a thickness of a protective layer and a working distance, in the case of using each optical disc. Further, r (mm) represents a radius of curvature, d (mm) represents a distance between surfaces, $N\lambda_1$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_1 , $N\lambda_2$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_2 , $N\lambda_3$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_3 , vd represents Abbe's number in d line and λ_B represents a manufacture wavelength of the diffractive structure. In Fig. 19, an optical path shown with solid lines is one for conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD, and an optical path shown with dotted lines is one for conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD.

The first objective lens OBJ1 is composed of diffracting lens L1 representing a plastic lens on which stepwise diffractive structure DOE is formed and of light-converging lens L2 representing a glass lens with NA of 0.85 having aspheric surfaces on its both sides. In the first objective lens OBJ1, interchangeability for high density optical disc HD and for DVD is attained by correcting

spherical aberration caused by a thickness difference between protective layer PL1 and protective layer PL2 with the stepwise diffractive structure DOE.

On the optical surface (Second surface in Table 4) of the first collimator lens COL1 on the first objective lens OBJ1 side, there is formed a diffractive structure, and a depth of the step thereof which is closest to the optical axis is 2.43 μm . When a laser light flux emitted from violet semiconductor laser LD1 enters this diffractive structure, third-order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency, while, when a laser light flux emitted from red semiconductor laser LD2 enters this diffractive structure, second-order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency.

Owing to this structure, diffraction efficiency at each diffraction order for each wavelength is 92.9% at 3rd diffracted light for wavelength 405 nm, and it is 95.3% at 2nd diffracted light for wavelength 655 nm, and high diffraction efficiency can be secured for any wavelength.

Fig. 20 shows an effect of the diffractive structure for correction of chromatic aberration of the first objective lens OBJ1 in a violet area. In the figure, "OBJ1 + COL1" shows characteristics of the optical system composed of the

first objective lens OBJ1 and the first collimator lens COL1, and "OBJ1" shows characteristics of the first objective lens OBJ1. When calculating wavefront aberration, the first objective lens OBJ1 is fixed at the best image surface position at wavelength 405 nm. Fig. 20 implies that the optical system composed of the first objective lens OBJ1 and the first collimator lens COL1 has sufficient capacity for wavelength changes (approximately, +1 nm) caused by mode hopping of violet semiconductor laser LD1.

In this optical system, it is possible to correct spherical aberration caused by various factors, by changing and adjusting a distance between the first collimator lens COL1 and the first objective lens OBJ1, while conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD, in the same way as in Examples 1 and 2.

Further, in this optical system, a degree of divergence of a light flux coming from the first collimator lens COL1 caused by temperature changes is made to be zero substantially, by establishing paraxial power of the diffractive surface of the first collimator lens COL1 so that expressions (14) and (15) may be satisfied. Fig. 21 shows temperature characteristics of the optical system. In the figure, "OBJ1 + COLR" shows temperature characteristics of

the optical system composed of refracting lens COLR which is the same in terms of focal length as the first collimator lens COL1 and has no diffractive structure and of the first objective lens OBJ, and "OBJ1 + COL1" shows temperature characteristics of the optical system composed of the first collimator lens COL1 wherein changes in the degree of divergence of the emitted light flux caused by temperature changes is compensated by the diffractive structure and the first objective lens OBJ1. Incidentally, when calculating the aforementioned temperature characteristics, a rate of change of refractive index caused by temperature changes of the refracting lens COLR, the first collimator lens COL1 and diffracting lens L1 is made to be $-11 \times 10^{-5}/^{\circ}\text{C}$, a coefficient of linear expansion is made to be 7.0×10^{-5} , and a rate of change of wavelength caused by temperature changes of violet semiconductor laser LD1 is made to be $+0.05 \text{ nm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$. Fig. 21 implies that excellent recording/reproducing characteristics for high density optical disc HD can be maintained because spherical aberration of the first objective lens OBJ1 is hardly changed in spite of temperature changes in the optical system composed of the first collimator lens COL1 and the first objective lens OBJ1.

Incidentally, values relating to the expressions (14) and (15) in this optical system are shown below.

$NA1 = 0.85$, $m1 = 0$, $f1 = 1.765$ (mm), $\lambda1 = 0.000405$ mm,
 $f_c = 20$ mm, $|\beta| = 0.018$, $n = 1.524694$, $\alpha = 7.0 \times 10^{-5}$, $dn/dt =$
 $-11 \times 10^{-5}/^{\circ}\text{C}$, $dn/d\lambda = -153/\text{mm}$, $d\lambda/dt = 0.000005$ mm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P_D =$
 0.0333 mm $^{-1}$, $P_C = 0.05$ mm $^{-1}$, $c1 = -2.94 \times 10^{-4}$, $c2 = -1.65 \times$
 10^{-5} , expression (14) = $0.0219 \cdot \lambda1$ ($\lambda1 = 0.000405$ nm),
 expression (15) = $0.0135 \cdot \lambda1$ ($\lambda1 = 0.000405$ nm).

(Example 4)

Example 4 is represented by an optical system suitable as the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE and as objective lens OBJ, and it is composed of objective lens OBJ having interchangeability for high density optical disc HD in the standard of wavelength 405 nm, a protective layer thickness 0.1 mm and numerical aperture 0.85 and for DVD in the standard of wavelength 655 nm, a protective layer thickness 0.6 mm and numerical aperture 0.65 and of the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE.

Table 5 shows specific lens data of this optical system, and Fig. 22 shows an optical path diagram.

Table 5

$f1=1.765$, $NA1=0.85$, $\lambda1=405\text{nm}$, $m1=0.00$, $n1=5$, $d6=0.531$, $d7=0.1$

$f2=1.830$, $NA2=0.65$, $\lambda2=655\text{nm}$, $m2=0.00$, $n2=3$, $d6=0.300$, $d7=0.6$

Paraxial value

Surface No.	r (mm)	d (mm)	$N\lambda1$	$N\lambda2$	vd
0	-	∞	-	-	-
1	∞	1.2000	1.5247	1.5065	56.5
2	16.5145	5.0000	-	-	-
3	∞	1.0000	1.5247	1.5065	56.5
4	∞	0.1000	-	-	-
5	1.2369	2.1400	1.6032	1.6227	61.2
6	-3.3104	d6	-	-	-
7	∞	d7	1.6195	1.5772	30.0
8	∞	-	-	-	-

Aspheric surface coefficient

	Second surface	Fifth surface	Sixth surface
κ	0.2301E+02	-0.6547E+00	-0.1110E+03
A4	0.1988E-02	0.1559E-01	0.1720E+00
A6	0	-0.1050E-02	-0.2917E+00
A8	0	0.1087E-01	0.3735E+00
A10	0	-0.1015E-01	-0.3574E+00
A12	0	0.3038E-02	0.1940E+00
A14	0	0.4027E-02	0
A16	0	-0.4404E-02	0
A18	0	0.1731E-02	0
A20	0	-0.2543E-03	0

Coefficient of optical path difference function

	First surface	Third surface
λB	405nm	655nm
B2	-3.1000E-03	7.0802E-03
B4	-2.5009E-04	-2.2182E-03
B6	0	2.8903E-04
B8	0	-6.0153E-04
B10	0	8.3936E-05

In Table 5, f_1 , NA_1 , λ_1 , m_1 and n_1 represent respectively a focal length of second objective lens OBJ2, a numerical aperture of second objective lens OBJ2, a design wavelength of an optical system, magnification of second objective lens OBJ2 and a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by the diffractive structure formed on collimator lens COL, in the case of using high density optical disc HD, and f_2 , NA_2 , λ_2 , m_2 and n_2 represent similar values in the case of using DVD. Incidentally, a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by stepwise diffractive structure DOE that is formed on diffracting lens L1 (the third surface in Table 5) is 0, when using high density optical disc HD (when using high density optical disc HD, a diffracted light becomes zero-order diffracted light that is not subjected to diffracting actions), and a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by stepwise diffractive structure DOE that is formed on diffracting lens L1 (the third surface in Table 5) is 1, when using DVD.

Further, d_6 and d_7 represent respectively a protective layer thickness and a working distance in the case of using each optical disc. Further, r (mm) represents a radius of curvature, d (mm) represents a distance between surfaces, $N\lambda_1$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_1 , $N\lambda_2$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_2 , $N\lambda_3$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_3 , v_d represents Abbe's number in d line and λ_B represents a manufacture wavelength of the diffractive structure. In Fig. 22, an optical path shown with solid lines is one for conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD, and an optical path shown with dotted lines is one for conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD.

The objective lens OBJ is composed of diffracting lens L1 representing a plastic lens on which stepwise diffractive structure DOE is formed and of light-converging lens L2 representing a glass lens with NA of 0.85 having aspheric surfaces on its both sides. In the objective lens OBJ, interchangeability for high density optical disc HD and for DVD is attained by correcting spherical aberration caused by a thickness difference between protective layer PL1 and

protective layer PL2 with the stepwise diffractive structure DOE.

The optical surface (First surface in Table 5) of the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE on the laser light source side is a diffractive surface where a diffractive structure is formed on an optical surface in a form of a plane, and a depth of the step thereof which is closest to the optical axis is $3.86\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. When a laser light flux emitted from violet semiconductor laser LD1 enters this diffractive structure, fifth-order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency, while, when a laser light flux emitted from red semiconductor laser LD2 enters this diffractive structure, third-order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency.

Owing to this structure, diffraction efficiency at each diffraction order for each wavelength is 100% at 5th diffracted light for wavelength 405 nm, and it is 99.9% at 3rd diffracted light for wavelength 655 nm, and high diffraction efficiency can be secured for any wavelength.

Further, diffraction order n1 of beam for recording/reproducing for high density optical disc HD and diffraction order n2 of beam for recording/reproducing for

DVD are selected so that ratio $\delta\phi_D$ of an optical path length added to λ_1 by diffractive structure defined by $\delta\phi_D = (n_1 \cdot \lambda_1 / (N\lambda_1 - 1)) / (n_2 \cdot \lambda_2 / (N\lambda_2 - 1))$ to an optical path length added to λ_2 may be the value close to 1. Therefore, an angle of diffraction for λ_1 and that for λ_2 are substantially the same each other. Due to this, it is easy to arrange the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE in the optical path wherein λ_1 and λ_2 represent a parallel light flux.

Incidentally, when using a material wherein the refractive index in the violet area is within a range of 1.5 - 1.6 and Abbe's number for d line (587.6 nm) is within a range of 50 - 60, (10, 5) may also be used in addition to (5, 3) used in the present example, as a combination (n_1 , n_2) of diffraction orders n_1 and n_2 which make $\delta\phi_D$ to be the value close to 1 for λ_1 and λ_2 .

Further, the optical surface (Second surface in Table 5) of the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE on the objective lens OBJ side is an aspheric surface on which paraxial power is negative, and an absolute value of the paraxial power is the same as that of paraxial power of the diffractive surface. Therefore, the light flux with

wavelength λ_1 that enters in a form of a parallel light flux emerges in a form of a parallel light flux.

Fig. 23 shows an effect of the diffractive structure for correction of chromatic aberration of objective lens OBJ in a violet area. In the figure, "OBJ + COL" shows characteristics of the optical system composed of the objective lens OBJ and the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE, and "OBJ" shows characteristics of the objective lens OBJ. When calculating wavefront aberration, the objective lens OBJ is fixed at the best image surface position at wavelength 405 nm. Fig. 23 implies that the optical system composed of the objective lens OBJ and the optical element for correcting chromatic aberration HOE has sufficient capacity for wavelength changes (approximately, +1 nm) caused by mode hopping of violet semiconductor laser LD1. (Example 5)

Example 5 is represented by an optical system suitable as collimator lens COL and objective lens OBJ in optical pickup device PU6, and it is composed of objective lens OBJ having interchangeability for high density optical disc HD in the standard of wavelength 405 nm, a protective layer thickness 0.0875 mm and numerical aperture 0.85, for DVD in the standard of wavelength 658 nm, protective layer thickness

0.6 mm and numerical aperture 0.6 and for CD in the standard of wavelength 785 nm, protective layer thickness 1.2 mm and numerical aperture 0.45 and of collimator lens COL representing a plastic lens whose optical surface on the objective lens OBJ side is made to be a diffractive surface.

Table 6 shows specific lens data of this optical system, and each of Figs. C and D shows an optical path diagram.

Table 6

$f1=2.000$, $NA1=0.85$, $\lambda1=408\text{nm}$, $m1=0.00$, $n1=5$, $d0=18.736$,
 $d2=20.000$, $d6=0.664$, $d7=0.1$

$f2=2.072$, $NA2=0.60$, $\lambda2=658\text{nm}$, $m2=0.00$, $n2=3$, $d0=19.414$,
 $d2=19.322$, $d6=0.431$, $d7=0.6$

$f3=2.069$, $NA3=0.45$, $\lambda3=785\text{nm}$, $m3=-0.149$, $d6=0.333$, $d7=1.2$

Paraxial value of HD and DVD

Sur-face No.	r(mm)	d(mm)	$n\lambda1$	$n\lambda2$	vd	Remarks
0	-	d0	-	-	-	Light-emitting point
1	-16.2867	1.2000	1.5247	1.5065	56.5	Collimator lens
2	-20.8387	d2	-	-	-	
3	∞	1.0000	1.5242	1.5064	56.5	Objective lens
4	∞	0.1000	-	-	-	
5	1.3156	2.3500	1.5596	1.5406	56.3	
6	-2.6935	d6	-	-	-	Protective layer
7	∞	d7	1.6211	1.5798	30.0	
8	∞	-	-	-	-	

Table 6 (continued)

Paraxial value of CD

Sur- face No.	r(mm)	d(mm)	$n\lambda_3$	vd	Remarks
0	-	14.550	-	-	Light-emitting point
3	∞	1.0000	1.5050	56.5	Objective lens
4	∞	0.1000	-	-	
5	1.3156	2.3500	1.5378	56.3	
6	-2.6935	d6	-	-	
7	∞	d7	1.5733	30.0	Protective layer
8	∞	-	-	-	

Aspheric surface coefficient

	First surface	Second surface	Fifth surface	Sixth surface
κ	-0.1000E+02	0.1170E+02	-0.6677E+00	-0.4265E+02
A4	-0.2574E-03	0	0.10942E-01	0.1292E+00
A6	0	0	0.1198E-02	-0.1725E+00
A8	0	0	0.3188E-02	0.1609E+00
A10	0	0	-0.2625E-02	-0.9634E-01
A12	0	0	0.8605E-03	0.3157E-01
A14	0	0	0.6914E-03	-0.4291E-02
A16	0	0	-0.7048E-03	0
A18	0	0	0.2356E-03	0
A20	0	0	-0.2819E-04	0

Coefficient of optical path difference function

	Second surface	Third surface
λ_B	408nm	658nm
B2	0.5500E-02	5.0000E-03
B4	-0.1596E-04	-1.4363E-03
B6	0	3.5683E-05
B8	0	-1.9658E-04
B10	0	2.3577E-05

In Table 6, f_1 , NA_1 , λ_1 , m_1 and n_1 represent respectively a focal length of objective lens OBJ, a

numerical aperture of objective lens OBJ, a design wavelength of an optical system, magnification of objective lens OBJ and a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by the diffractive structure formed on collimator lens COL, in the case of using high density optical disc HD, and f_2 , NA_2 , λ_2 , m_2 and n_2 represent similar values in the case of using DVD. Further, d_0 , d_2 , d_6 and d_7 represent respectively a distance between a light-emitting point of a laser light source and collimator lens COL, a distance between collimator lens COL and objective lens OBJ, a protective layer thickness and a working distance in the case of using an optical disc. Further, r (mm) represents a radius of curvature, d (mm) represents a distance between surfaces, $N\lambda_1$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_1 , $N\lambda_2$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_2 , $N\lambda_3$ represents a refractive index in wavelength λ_3 , v_d represents Abbe's number in d line and λ_B represents a manufacture wavelength of the diffractive structure.

Further, in Fig. 26, an optical path shown with solid lines is one for conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD and an optical

path shown with dotted lines is one for conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD, and in Fig. 27, an optical path shown with two-dot chain lines is one for conducting recording/reproducing of information for CD.

Objective lens OBJ is composed of diffracting lens L1 representing a plastic lens on which stepwise diffractive structure DOE is formed and of light-converging lens L2 representing a plastic lens having, on its both sides, aspheric surfaces and numerical aperture NA of 0.85, wherein interchangeability for high density optical disc HD and for DVD is attained by correcting spherical aberration caused by a thickness difference between protective layer PL1 and protective layer PL2 with actions of the stepwise diffractive structure DOE.

Furthermore, a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by stepwise diffractive structure DOE (the third surface in the Table 6) that is formed on diffracting lens L1 is 0, when using high density optical disc HD (when using high density optical disc HD, a diffracted light becomes zero-order diffracted light that is not subjected to diffracting actions), a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted

light generated by stepwise diffractive structure DOE that is formed on diffracting lens L1 is 1, when using DVD and a diffraction order of diffracted light having the maximum diffraction efficiency among diffracted light generated by stepwise diffractive structure DOE that is formed on diffracting lens L1, is 0, when using CD (when using CD, a diffracted light becomes zero-order diffracted light that is not subjected to diffracting actions).

On the optical surface (Second surface in Table 6) of collimator lens COL on the objective lens OBJ side, there is formed a diffractive structure wherein a depth of the step closest to the optical axis is $3.89\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. When the first laser light flux emitted from the first light-emitting point EP1 enters the diffractive structure, 5th order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency, and when the second laser light flux emitted from the second light-emitting point EP2 enters the diffractive structure, 3rd order diffracted light is generated to have the maximum diffraction efficiency. Owing to this structure, diffraction efficiency at each diffraction order for each wavelength is 100% at 3rd diffracted light for wavelength 408 nm and it is 100% at secondary diffracted light for wavelength 658 nm,

thus, high diffraction efficiency can be secured for any wavelength.

Fig. 28 shows an effect by the diffractive structure for correction of chromatic aberration of objective lens OBJ in a violet area. In the figure, "OBJ + COL" shows characteristics of the optical system composed of the objective lens OBJ and collimator lens COL, and "OBJ" shows characteristics of the objective lens OBJ. When calculating wavefront aberration, the objective lens OBJ is fixed at the best image surface position at wavelength 408 nm. Fig. 28 implies that the optical system composed of the objective lens OBJ and collimator lens COL has sufficient capacity for wavelength changes (approximately, +1 nm) caused by mode hopping of violet semiconductor laser LD1.

In this optical system, it is possible to correct spherical aberration caused by various factors, by changing and adjusting a distance between collimator lens COL and objective lens OBJ in the course of conducting recording/reproducing of information for high density optical disc HD, in the same way as optical systems in Example 1 - Example 4.

Incidentally, in this optical system employing laser module LM wherein the first light-emitting point EP1 and the

second light-emitting point EP2 are arranged to be close each other, when the second light flux enters collimator lens COL, the second light flux emitted from the collimator lens COL is prevented, by an influence of chromatic aberration, from becoming a perfect parallel light flux, thus, spherical aberration is caused on the objective lens OBJ. Therefore, in this optical system, when conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD, collimator lens COL is moved by a distance of 0.687 mm that corresponds to chromatic aberration to be closer to objective lens OBJ so that the second light flux emitted from the collimator lens COL may become a parallel light flux, before conducting recording/reproducing of information for DVD.

EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

The invention makes it possible to obtain an optical pickup device, an optical information recording and reproducing apparatus, an expander lens, a coupling lens and a chromatic aberration correcting optical element which can conduct recording/reproducing of information properly while maintaining interchangeability for a plurality of optical discs such as high density optical disc, DVD and CD each requiring a different wavelength of laser light source, and

are suitable for downsizing, weight reduction and cost reduction.